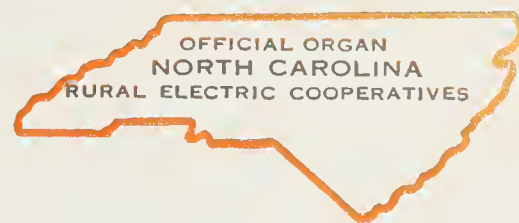


the Carolina Farmer



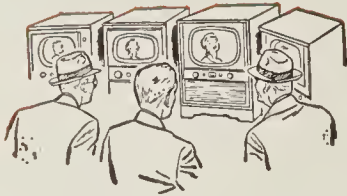
February, 1954



Keep Your Power on the Job

— See Page 8

G-E VOTED BEST PICTURE 7 to 1 NATIONWIDE!



ACROSS THE COUNTRY—in small towns, in big cities—108,792 shoppers compared leading makes of TV in action, side-by-side. Each set was tuned to its peak performance—set names were masked. Here's America's verdict: G-E voted best picture 7 to 1—nationwide!

WHEREVER YOU LIVE G-E television is best! Best for UHF and VHF too. And as for color, did you know that every G-E set **already** receives color programs in big-screen black-and-white . . . without converters or attachments of any kind?

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TWENTY-FOUR DECORATOR-STYLED MODELS to choose from—every one a thoroughbred . . . every one a true General Electric product of progress.

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You can put your confidence in

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ELECTRIC



*Ray Milland, starring for
G.E. on radio and TV.*

Model 21C225. 21-inch Ultra-Vision console. Genuine mahogany veneers—rubbed and polished. Large non-marking concealed swivel casters.

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up to \$16.00 per day each sickness or accident, each person. Other extra benefits.

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according to schedule—even pays for simple operation in your home or doctor's office.

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at home or in hospital for each sickness or accident, each person. Other extra benefits.

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due to accident—up to \$300.00 per month when you can't work.

\$100,000.00 HAS BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER OF NORTH CAROLINA TO GUARANTEE PROMPT CLAIM PAYMENTS.

Chances are that a member of the personal staff of the President of Eastern Cross Plan is practically a neighbor of yours. Mail the coupon today and he'll be mighty happy to see that you get full information FREE about how you can be a Charter Member of this wonderful new Plan. No rate raises—no automatic age cancellation. It pays to belong to Eastern Cross!

Triplets' mother says:

"... had policy only NINETEEN DAYS when sickness struck my three sons."

"Thank you for the prompt payment when my three children went to the hospital for pneumonia. We had the policy only nineteen days when sickness struck Larry, Garry and Jerry. Your company paid over \$300 on this sickness. I wish to thank you again for this wonderful service."

Mrs. Betty Dune

Marshville, N. C.



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☐ MY FAMILY

☐ MYSELF

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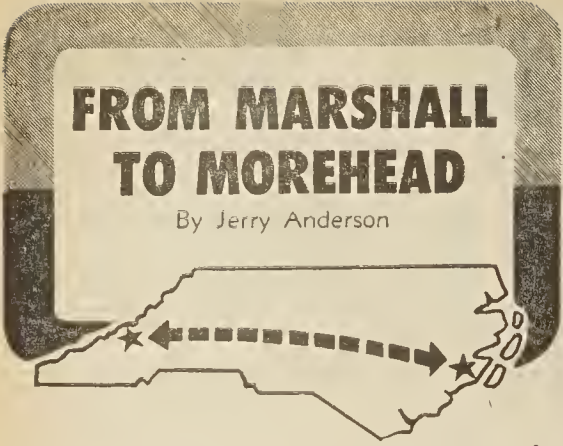
OCCUPATION _____

ADDRESS _____ RFD BOX NO. _____

CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____



A Service of
EASTERN INSURANCE CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



In the report of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association annual meeting which begins on page 6, you'll find a heated exchange between Clyde T. Ellis, NRECA executive manager, and Fred Aandahl, assistant secretary of the Department of Interior.

As he was increasing his unpopularity with rural electric leaders by his vicious attack on Ellis, Aandahl was also saying some curious things about the Hells Canyon case which most delegates did not seem to catch.

During the heated question and answer session Aandahl had talked about the evils of Federal power, and said that Interior was interested in developing such power only if it came as a by-product of multi-purpose dam projects. And, he said, Interior wants to continue building multi-purpose dams (dams which are built to provide flood control, irrigation, navigation and recreational facilities).

At this point a delegate rose to ask Aandahl why, if Interior had an interest in such dams, the Department was willing to hand over the Hells Canyon Dam site to the Idaho Power Company, which intends to build it for power purposes only, ignoring the other benefits which would result from Federal development.

Aandahl replied that Interior was afraid Congress would not appropriate money for Federal construction, and that the area needed power. He said Interior would trust the Federal Power Commission to see that the multi-purpose phases of the project were not neglected.

This was just about the neatest bit of double-talk to come out of the meeting. Interior, as Aandahl well knows, is charged with the conservation and development of the nation's natural resources, not the Federal Power Commission. The previous Interior Secretary, Oscar Chapman, had refused to allow the Idaho Power Company to build the Hells Canyon dam because it was obvious that the company was interested only in power.

Just what the Federal Power Commission could do to insure multi-purpose
(Continued on Page 18)

the **Carolina Farmer** "Covering North Carolina From the Mountains to the Sea"
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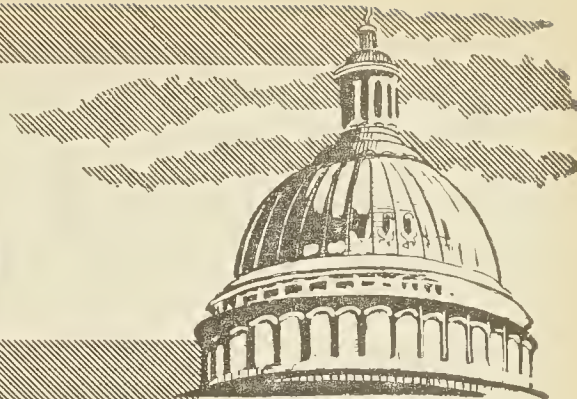
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Robert S. Allen

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON, February — The big counter-attack is on against the plot of the private utilities to scuttle rural electrification and telephone programs.

The counter-offensive will be spearheaded by a sensational investigation that is being organized by Senator William Langer (N. Dak.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopoly. Public hearings are tentatively scheduled to begin next month.

Langer will be actively aided by a number of other legislators, among them Senators Wayne Morse (Oreg.), Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), Paul Douglas (Ill.), James Murray (Mont.), and state and local REA leaders.

Main purpose of Langer's probe, which is expected to be the explosive sensation of this session of Congress, is to throw public light on the following widely-discussed charges:

That close ties exist between the Eisenhower Administration and the private utilities.

That the utilities played a leading role in formulating the Administration's hotly-assailed "new power policy."

That the Administration is secretly planning to turn over to the utilities the great power projects built by the government in the past 20 years.

That the Task Force appointed by former President Hoover to study the power problem, as part of his new Government Reorganization plan, is overwhelmingly dominated by officials and spokesmen of the utility industry.

Langer Wants Phone Records

In preparing for his hard-hitting investigation, Langer is on the trail of certain spectacular evidence.

The veteran public power champion wants to get hold of the official diaries and list of phone calls of top officials of the Interior Department. If necessary, Langer is prepared to use his subpoena power to obtain these documents.

His keen interest in them is due to inside information that they contain substantiation of the charge that the private utilities had a big hand in drafting the Administration's power policy. Langer

already has some evidence showing a remarkable similarity between the remarks of Administration officials on the power issue and previous statements made by utility leaders.

The dynamite-loaded charge that the utilities are the real authors of the Administration's power policy has already figured prominently in Langer's investigation.

The issue was bluntly raised at a preliminary Committee hearing by Joe Jenness, executive secretary of the Kansas Electric Cooperative. Although a Republican and supporter of President Eisenhower, Jenness pulled no punches in challenging the Administration's power policy.

"Is it possible," he told the Senate probers, "that the beneficiaries of the new criteria assisted the government in formulating its new criteria?"

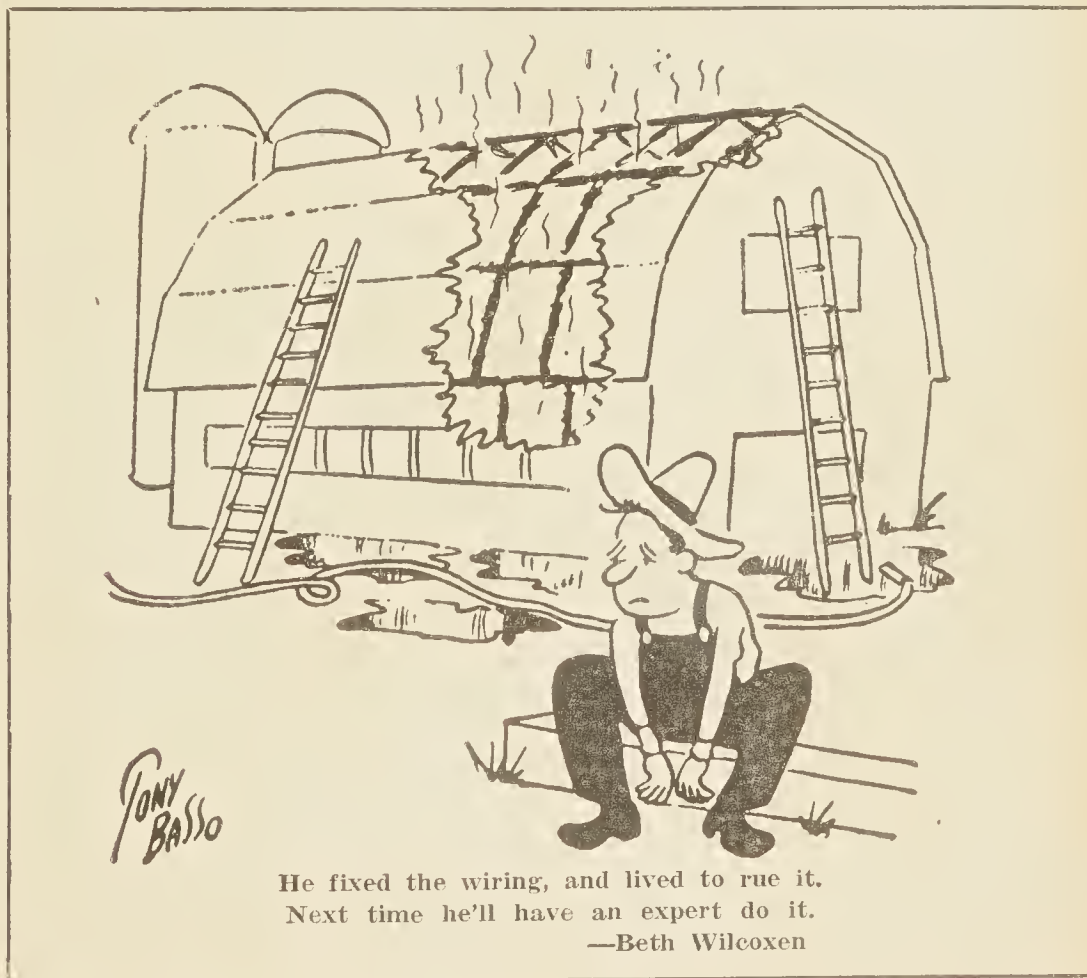
Interior Department officials deny

there was utility participation in the drafting of the new power policies. But Senator Langer has caustically pointed out that the Interior officials have carefully avoided giving direct answers to claims that their policies are greatly helping the utilities while working against farm cooperatives.

Langer's sharp challenge is being echoed by Representative Clair Engle (Calif.), a senior member of the House Interior Affairs Committee, which has been digging into Interior activities.

"We haven't been able to get a clear and direct answer from Interior officials since we started," Engle said. "They squirm and wiggle all over the place. It's virtually impossible to get a straightforward reply from them regarding their power and water operations. They'll say one thing in one breath, and then exactly the opposite in the next breath.

(Continued on page 18)



Speaking of Annual Meet

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association held a who

Some 6000 managers and directors from 42 states and Alaska hammered out policy at the biggest and most important national meeting in Rural Electrification history

By JERRY ANDERSON

Almost 6000 managers and directors of rural electric cooperatives from every nook of the country—and one delegate from Alaska—gathered at Miami, Florida, January 11-14 for the annual meeting of their national association. It was by far the largest group to attend an annual meeting in the 12-year history of the organization.

And it undoubtedly was one of the friendliest, most candid groups ever to hit sophisticated Miami. At every turn during five hectic days was the bronzed, lined face of an American farmer. To many of us, those faces lent a certain respectability to the fabulous, gaudy architecture of the resort capital of America.

These were the men and women who, more than anyone else, have been responsible for the tremendous achievements of the rural electrification program. Many of them helped organize the cooperatives that now bring power to their farms. They truly represent the taproots of a tremendous program. And just how tremendous was evident to many people for the first time as they looked out over the sea of faces gathered in huge Dinner Key Auditorium on the outskirts of Miami. There a director from North Carolina shook the hand of another from Oregon; a manager from Maine chatted with one from Georgia and they discovered their problems were pretty much the same.

And everyone knew what the problems were. There was the feeling everywhere that this would be the most important annual meeting in the history of the rural electrification program.

For the first time since it began in 1935, the program was operating under a politically different national administration. REA itself had a new administrator, and there were strange faces and names at the top level in the Interior Department. Commercial power companies had intensified their propaganda campaign against all public power projects. A lot of new "study com-

missions" were being set up in Washington to look into the entire power industry, and there were reports that they were being stacked against public power and rural electric cooperatives.

"The "preference clause" under which non-profit groups get first call on wholesale government power was in jeopardy; so was the right of cooperatives to generate and transmit their own power.

A Feeling of Uncertainty

There was a feeling of uncertainty and unrest. The question everywhere was, "Are we all right, or aren't we?" No one had the answer, but ahead lay four days of explorations, opinions, and planning.

From the outset it was evident that the problems surrounding wholesale power supply would dominate the meeting. In many areas of the country electric cooperatives purchase wholesale power from government dams. There were indications that the new Administration had little sympathy for

Federal power projects and was curtailing them wherever possible. Where did that leave the cooperatives?

It was in this atmosphere of uncertainty that the first session opened. Clyde T. Ellis, highly respected executive manager of the national association, keyed his address to the wholesale power problems. He called for continuation and strengthening of the Federal-local partnership which has proved so successful in electrifying rural America.

In defining this partnership, Ellis said the Federal Government has cooperated by providing loan funds for electric cooperatives and by making provision for the development of wholesale power sources.

For their part, he said, the cooperatives have built and are maintaining efficient distribution systems to carry electricity to the farms. "One of our greatest responsibilities, Ellis said, "is to protect the structure of the partnership itself. We must make sure that one of the partners does not withdraw even partially and establish a new partnership with some absentee-owned groups opposing us."

A Change of Partners

The partnership, Ellis felt, was endangered during 1953. He said the new Federal power policy announced by the Interior Department "means curtailment in construction of Federal dams, generators and transmission lines, coupled with encouragement of privately owned power companies to develop the choice water resources or buy power from Federal projects at the busbar (the place at which the power is generated)."

"In short," he said, "we faced a partial shift of Federal partnership from local community power systems to the privately owned systems whose loyalty is to Eastern financial controls."

The necessity of dependable sources of wholesale power and the continuation of the partnership was echoed on

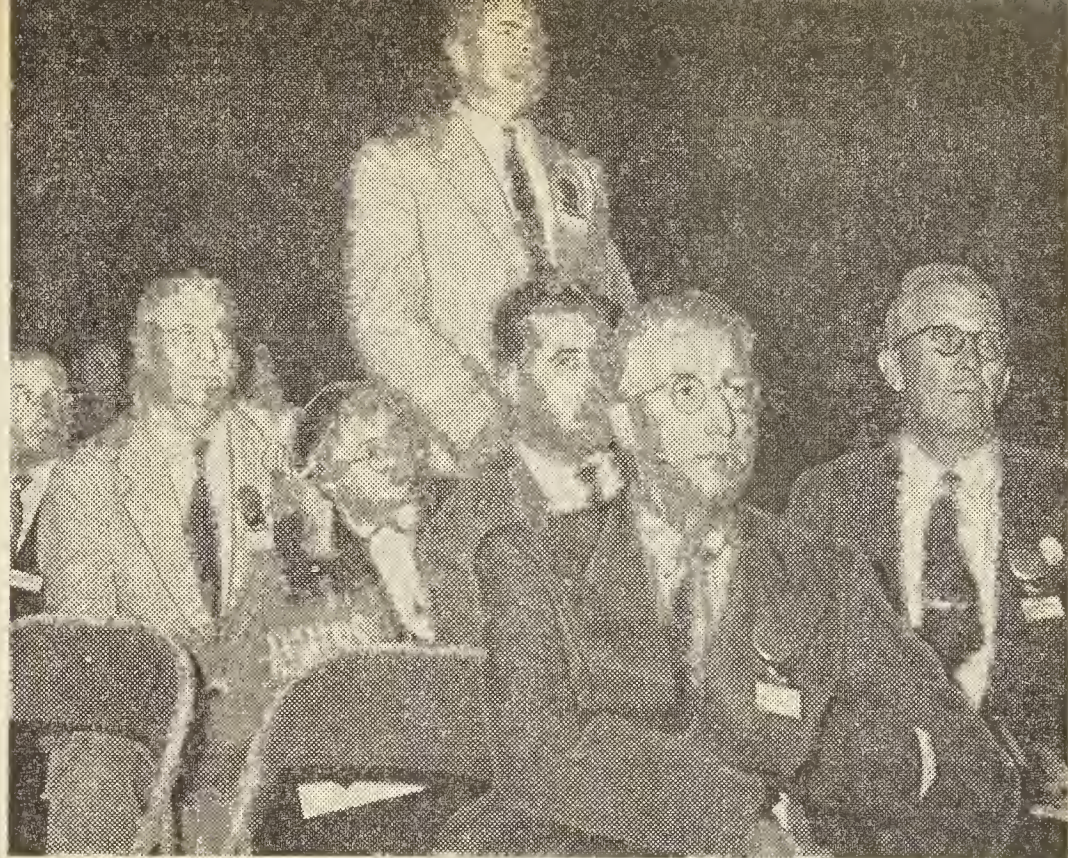


"Miss Rural Electrification" was chosen from a field of 6 candidates. She's Nina Russell, the Kentucky contestant.

ings . . .

r in Miami last month

North Carolinians made themselves heard throughout the meeting. Here Harry Thomas, electrification advisor from Four County EMC at Burgaw, rises to address a question to REA Administrator Nelsen.



the same day in the address of Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D-S. C.).

"I do not need to tell you that you cannot distribute power if you do not have it to distribute," Maybank said. "I do not need to tell you how large a factor power costs are in your systems . . . I would remind you that over the years, since the inception of this program, the Congress of the United States has deliberately and purposely made efforts to provide you with a supply of low cost power . . . the REA Act provides that loans may be made to build generation and transmission systems. The Act has been interpreted to mean that you could generate your own power any time you could do so and make a saving. The Congress has provided the money to make that right to generate real . . . As a result, you have been able to bargain realistically for lower rates, and your rates have come down steadily. You must never permit this right to be impaired. If you do, you become the helpless appendages of your power supplier."

Maybank charged that there were dependable rumors that the administration's request for REA loan funds for 1954 will be so low that its acceptance

would "effectively kill the generation and transmission program."

"The most serious threat to the rural electrification program in its history has emerged this year," Maybank declared. "This is the threat to your bargaining power, the power supply of many of your members, and the future power supply of the entire nation."

Maybank emphasized that in the past Congress "formed a great partnership between the people's local electric systems and the people's Federal power generating and transmission facilities."

"We didn't talk a lot about that partnership because we just accepted it as the right way to do things, but it looks like we are going to have to talk about it now because some people in this administration are talking about a partnership between 'local interests' and the

Federal government. But when they speak of local interests, they are not using our dictionary. Heaven protect the American farmer from the partnership they have in mind. It is my sincere conviction that the partnership between the Federal Government and the local rural systems is being destroyed and a new partnership of dubious extraction is being substituted for it."

Morse on the "Partnership"

At the closing session three days later, Senator Wayne Morse (Ind.-Oreg.) expressed the same thought in stronger words:

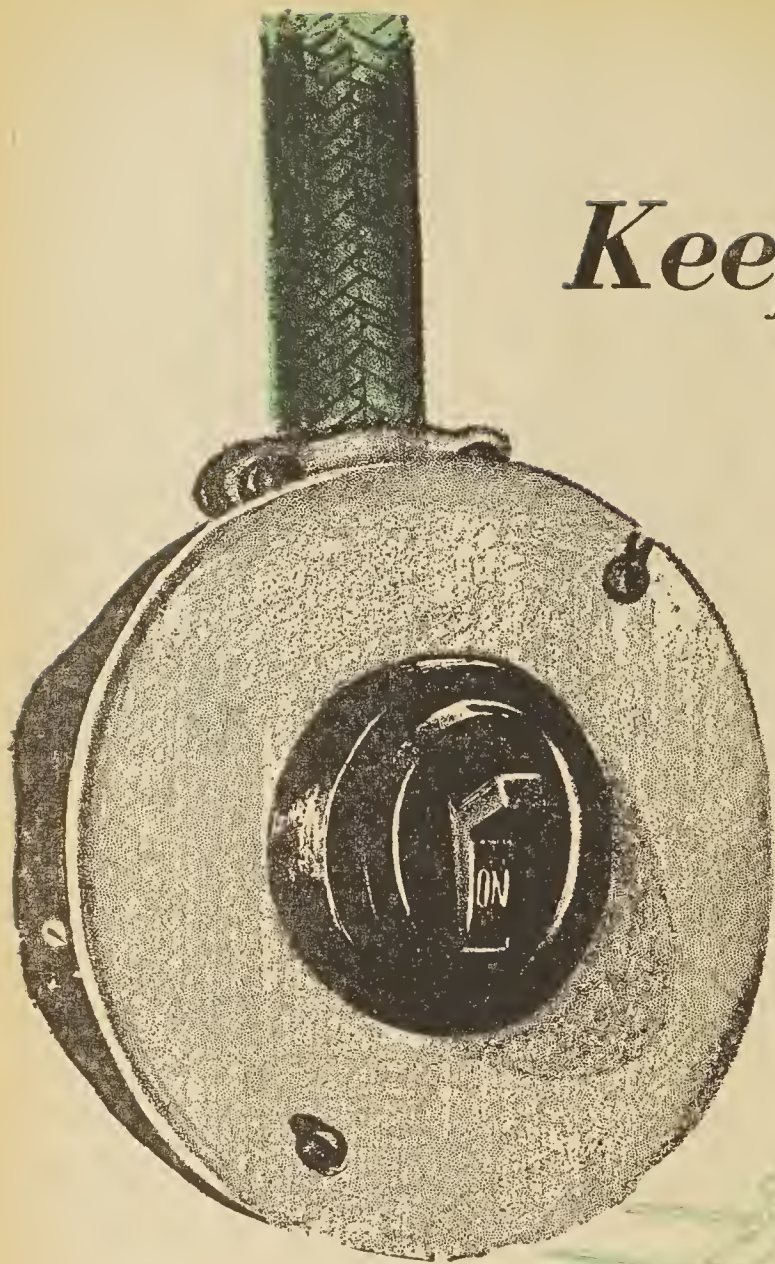
"The only remaining 'local' folks with whom the Administration is forming electric power 'partnerships,'" he said, "are the existing and highly profitable

(Continued on page 25)

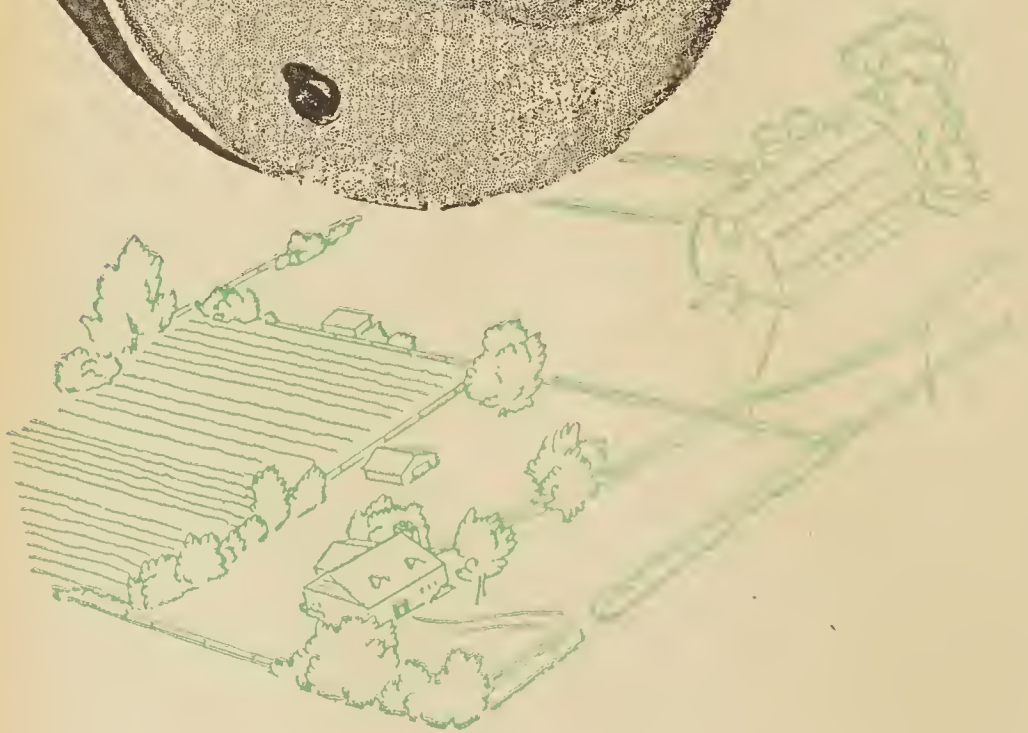
The task of operating a rural electric cooperative goes on, even at a national meeting. Here J. B. Jones (left), Sec.-Treas., and Clayton Moretz (center), Manager of Central EMC at Sanford, check on chemical right-of-way control.



Keep Your Power on the Job



What do you do when the lights black-out all over your house or in several rooms, or in your outbuildings? These pages tell you how to head off trouble before it happens by following a few rules of caution

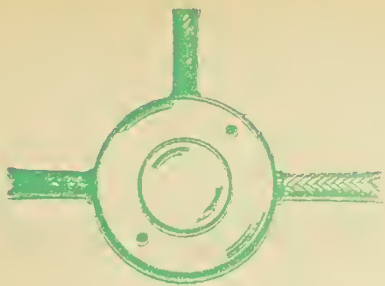


Electrical trouble usually starts in one of two places—in the line or transformer bringing service to your farm, or in the wiring system of your farm itself.

When you power goes off, the first thing to do is to find out if your neighbor's power is off, too. If it is, the trouble is on your co-op line. **Don't try to fix it yourself.** Instead, use facilities set up by your co-op to get word to the co-op office. If the line is broken, guard it or get someone else to guard it. Don't touch the line or let an-

other unauthorized person touch it. A live line is as dangerous as dynamite and should be handled only by linemen with special tools and gloves. Don't climb the pole to get at the source of the trouble. Wait for the lineman.

Remember, when the trouble is on the co-op line it is the co-op's responsibility to make repairs. And you can be certain that those repairs will be made just as rapidly as possible.



If Trouble Is on Your Farm

You may be able to solve it yourself.

Knowing a few simple facts about your wiring system and what to do about it in the event of trouble will enable you to help to keep power running your motors, lighting your home, heating your equipment. You can save your co-op money, too, by making it unnecessary for a co-op truck to come to your farm when the fault lies in your own wiring. Your cooperative does not service your inside wiring system.

Power travels around your farm along insulated wires in circuits. If a wire becomes frayed, causing the insulation to give way, or if the circuit is allowed to carry more electricity than the wires can safely carry, your power may go off automatically.

If this happens, it means that the fuse or circuit breaker in your wiring circuit has gone into action, thereby protecting your wiring and equipment. Both fuse and breaker are safety valves in your circuit. A fuse contains a piece of soft metal which melts when too much current passes through it at one time. When this happens, the fuse must be replaced. A circuit breaker is a device that trips for the same reason. The breaker merely must be reset, in the same way that you would flip a switch.

Know Your Circuits

First, find which fuse or circuit breaker protects the circuit which has been affected. Then remove the cause of the trouble—the short circuit or overload—if it is possible to do so.

If your circuits are protected by fuses, your next step is to open the main switch, replace the fuse with a new fuse of the proper size, and close the switch. If your circuits are protected by breakers, make sure that the breaker switch is all the way down to the "off" position before you throw it back on.

If the cause of the trouble was an overload, it is advisable not to have many appliances in operation when the power is turned back on, as this may cause the fuse to blow or the breaker to trip again. If the same fuse or circuit breaker goes out again immediately, the trouble may be serious and an

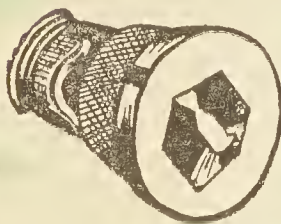
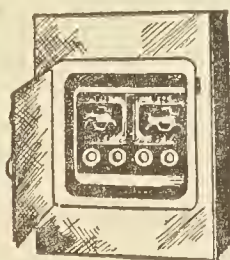
electrician should be called.

Keep enough of the **right size** fuses on hand at all times. Never use a substitute for a fuse. You are inviting trouble and may cause a fire if you do.

Avoid Overloading Your Wiring

You can save yourself trouble if you avoid asking any circuit on your farm to carry more of an electrical load than it was designed to carry safely and efficiently.

Electrical loads are expressed in watts. Watts are determined by multiplying amperes (current) times voltage (electrical pressure). The ordinary household circuit receives 115 volts of electricity and contains a fuse that will blow out or a circuit breaker that will trip if it is asked to carry more than 15 amperes of current. In this circuit, the maximum permissible wattage is



115 volts times 15 amperes or 1275 watts. Only 15-ampere fuses should be used to protect such a circuit.

If you use an iron (approx. 1000 watts), a toaster (approx. 600 watts), and two 100-watt light bulbs (total, 7800 watts) all at the same time on this kind of circuit, the fuse or circuit breaker will go into action and break the connection. If you are using an over-size fuse, you may not have a "blow-out" at once, but the circuit's insulation will be overheated and more serious damage may result. In any event, your equipment will run less efficiently.

You can prevent this by becoming thoroughly familiar with your wiring and your electrical equipment.

First, you will need to know what outlets in your home are on what circuits. You can find this out from your electrician.

Then, find out the wattages of your lighting and equipment items and use

them on different circuits or at different times so as to avoid overloading. The wattage of a lamp or bulb is marked on it. Some equipment also has its wattage marked on it. Many pieces of equipment, however, list only voltage and ampere ratings, not watts. To find the wattage, multiply volts times amperes.

Replace Faulty Cords

Even if your wiring system is adequate and safe, trouble may develop if your cords or electrical equipment are faulty.

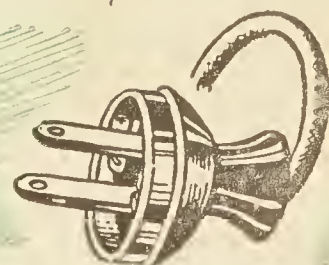
Check your cords periodically for fraying. Wrap a cord with friction tape when fraying begins. If you find a badly frayed cord, disconnect it and shorten it by cutting off the worn end or, if necessary, replace the entire cord. New cord is inexpensive; don't try to splice a cord that becomes worn or broken along its length. Don't let cords become kinked; keep them free of dirt and grease and away from heat or moisture. Don't run them under rugs or where they can be stepped upon.

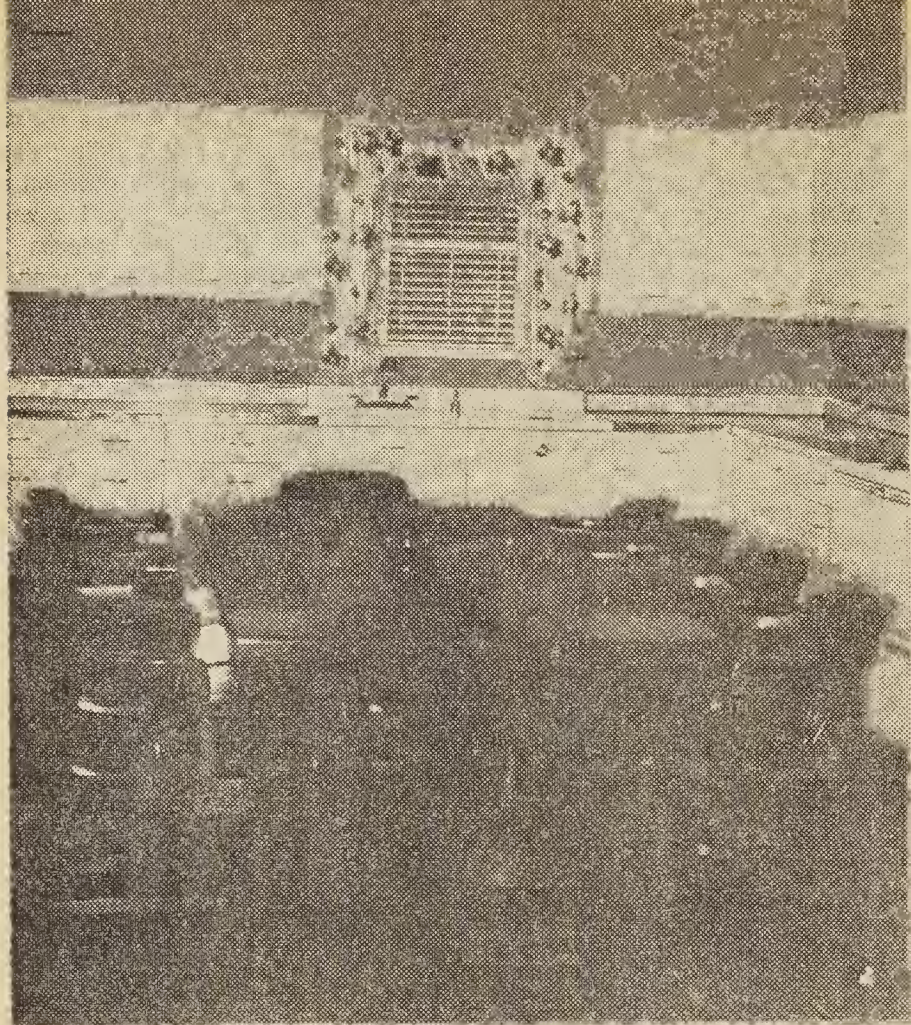
Also, use the right cords for each appliance—heater cords for heating appliances, heavy-duty rubber-covered cords for washing machines and other motor-driven equipment. Never use a heating appliance from a lighting drop cord.

Tighten screws or nuts and bolts in equipment and see that all electrical connections are secure.

When you remove an extension cord from the outlet, grasp the plug firmly and remove it from the convenience outlet gently, without jerking the cord. Always disconnect the cord from the convenience outlet before disconnecting it from the appliance.

Keep your plugs in good repair. When making a new connection, first wrap the insulated wires neatly around the prongs in the plug. Twist together firmly the tiny strands in each wire. Then turn each wire around the screw in the same direction as the screw is tightened. **Keep the screw tight.**





Nine rural electric co-op members will sit around this table as directors. They will be elected by other members at the annual meeting.

The principles that have
electrified rural America

One Member, One Vote

Regardless of how much electricity
they use, all members have an equal
voice in the control of their co-op

By William T. Crisp

In the mountains of Western North Carolina there exist, side by side and of almost equal height and grandeur, two lofty peaks of which this state may justly be proud. One of them, Mount Mitchell, rises over 6000 feet into the sky. Being the highest point between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean, it is one of Eastern America's greatest landmarks.

The other is Clingman's Peak. Few North Carolinians have ever heard of it. For while it hugs closely against its renowned brother, it is neither as prominent nor quite as high. In some respects, however, it is just as unique. Here are the reasons why:

First, from its summit there rises the highest radio tower in America. Second, this radio tower, owned by Station WMIT, houses one of the most powerful FM radio transmitters in the world. Third, the electric line which provides this transmitter with current climbs higher than any other in the Eastern United States.

And fourth, on a clear day one can stand on Clingman's Peak and perceive something of the breadth and valley-yawning depth of North Carolina's hardest electric system. (It belongs to French Broad Electric Membership Corporation, whose headquarters are at Marshall. To gain a comparable perspective of any other utility system in

this part of the country, one would have to resort to an airplane.)

There is, of course, a fifth reason which supports Clingman's Peak's claim to distinction: One cannot stand on its crest and drink in the natural beauty which unfolds before his eyes in all directions without pondering the incredible powers of the Creator. Nor can one view the immense power facility which spreads beneath and beyond him without pondering the ingenuity of man.

How, he must ask, can nature have been created so ruggedly serene? And how, he must ask again, can man, despite the challenge of nature's tremendous barriers, have achieved such wonders of construction for himself? The first question inevitably goes unanswered; it simply is not answerable. The second

question, though answerable, involves an understanding of one of the most dynamic developments in the economic history of America—the development of cooperative electricity.

French Broad Electric is doubly symbolic of that development. That its members, in building their own electric system, have successfully defied the natural obstacles which only mountain people can know, is dramatic testament to a will that would not be denied. And that its members chose the cooperative method to found and to operate their system is indisputable proof that where there is a will there is a way.

One can never hope to appreciate the development of rural electric power without being mindful of both of these—the will of rural people to enjoy a basic service which had been denied them, and the way which they employed to get it.

In previous articles we have examined closely some of the fundamental principles involved in the cooperative way of operating an electric business. In this, the concluding article, we shall consider the fourth and most important principle of all—the principle of ownership.

Stated simply, that principle is this: Cooperative members are the sole owners of the business which provides their electric service; and because they own

Editor's Note

This is the last in a series of four articles by Mr. Crisp about the fundamental principles of rural electric cooperatives. Other articles in the series dealt with area coverage, non-profit operation and payment in proportion to use.

it both individually and jointly, they control it through the most democratic institution thus far devised by social man—the ballot box.

Ask any American citizen what his most precious political heritage is and he will tell you it is his right to vote. Whether in choosing the township constable or the President of the United States, this nation has traditionally revered that right.

The Ballot is an Institution

Nor is it a right which has been reserved exclusively for politics. The average American casts his vote for a civic club motion far more often than for an amendment to the Federal Constitution. He participates in the election of officers in his church, or his Grange, or his parent-teacher association far more frequently than for public officials. And in thusly casting his votes, he exercises **equal** control with his neighbors. Regardless of his wealth or poverty, his parenthood or single-blessedness, his race, color or religion, he has an equal voice—through organizations of his **own** making—in deciding not only political questions, but the hundred and one issues which daily affect his social, educational, civic and religious existence.

In an electric cooperative the member-owners find that this equality of control has also been given **economic** significance. For, no matter how much

or how little electricity a member may use, his voice in controlling his cooperative's affairs is just as great as that of any other member.

We have previously analyzed the reasons which underly this principle of equal control. "No single family could get power unless many families do. Thus all members have an **equal interest and purpose** in joining the cooperative, regardless of how they put its services to use." (See *Carolina Farmer*, January, 1954.)

The average business corporation abides by no such principle. In the first place, it ordinarily is owned by a few persons, though it sells its products or services to many. And in the second place, ownership is measured in shares of stock; the persons holding the most shares cast the most votes.

Three-fifths of North Carolina's rural people and the vast majority of our city residents receive their electricity from such corporations—the power and light companies.

But two-fifths of our rural people—about 170,000 families—obtain their electricity from, and are the sole owners of, and exercise sole control over, their own electric businesses. These—the members of North Carolina's 32 electric membership corporations—represent the largest single industry in this state whose customers and owners are one and the same group of people.

To properly appreciate the interest and enthusiasm of these "customers"

when they exercise their rights as **owners**, one need only attend their annual member meetings. Attendance ranges from 500 to 5000, depending on the size of the cooperative. Throughout the proceedings—the hearing of reports, the discussion of operating policies, the passing of resolutions, and the election of directors—one can detect not only the pride of ownership but the sense of business responsibility felt by the members.

EMC's Serve Members Only

In North Carolina the electric cooperatives are restricted by law to serve **only** members. Each member has one vote in all member meetings. At these meetings the major policies of the cooperative are shaped and the directors are elected—directors who serve without pay, yet meet monthly or more often to supervise and direct the operation of the business. (See story on page 13 of this issue.)

This is democracy at its best. It is democracy applied and tested: Eighteen years of successful operation have proved beyond question that cooperative electricity makes as much sense in practice as in theory.

Thus, when one stands on Clingman's Peak and ponders the ability of man to build and to maintain a sprawling, mountain electric system, it is only natural that he is somewhat incredulous and spellbound. It is also natural that he should question how such accomplishment is possible. The answer to that question is simple but profound: French Broad Electric—like all other cooperative electric systems—was first conceived by **man**, but it was built and has been made successful by **men**, men who work democratically together.

The Key to Success

And that simple but dynamic principle is, I think, the key to the phenomenal success of rural electric cooperatives. Throughout rural America men and women have taken this basic concept of democracy out of the textbooks and put it to work. They have proved once again that in this free land of ours men can work near-miracles by dedicated, common effort.

This article has purposely been saved to run last in this series about the principles that have electrified rural America. None of the other principles, important as they are, are as basic to the cooperative method of doing business as this one. This, truly, is democracy at its finest.



Throughout the proceedings of the annual meeting, one can detect a pride of ownership and a sense of business responsibility. Above is the Lumbee River EMC meeting.

For Cows and Chickens, Ventilation Pays Off

IT HAS long been said that cows produce enough heat in an average size closed barn to warm a fairly large farm home. And that the air exhaled by the herd contains enough moisture to irrigate a garden—quite possible when we realize that moisture is breathed into the air at a rate of from five to eight quarts per cow per day.

But don't try to prove it. It's enough just to know that such conditions exist so that something can be done about them—particularly in the winter when natural ventilation often is inadequate.

The problem, during cold months, is to retain a majority of the heat generated by the cattle and to get rid of the excessive moisture. For too much moisture results in the decay of barn timbers, corrosion of metal and the spoilage of hay.

Fortunately, the performance of this double chore is not too difficult. It can be done effectively through the use of a good ventilation system. Such a system not only will protect the barn, wiring and paint, but also will help maintain milk production at high levels, eliminate drafts, assure better working conditions, and provide a healthy atmosphere for the stock.

To do the job right, ventilation systems should provide each 1,000-pound cow with six changes of air per hour. Electric fans, used for this purpose,

generally are rated at from 1/10 to 1/2 horsepower, depending on the size of the barn and herd. More than one fan usually is used in large buildings. Air is drawn out of the stable from a point or points near the floor. Where used, intakes are provided around the barn to deliver air upward against the ceiling without draft. Fans can operate continuously throughout the winter or be controlled by thermostats and speed reducers in very cold weather.

In addition to winter use, ventilation systems are also being employed to expel hot air in the summer. In these instances, however, larger fans and motors are used than those generally recommended for winter use only.

Ventilation systems operate best when structures are well insulated. Installations can be made easily and at reasonable cost. Electricity used amounts to approximately two kilowatt-hours of power per cow per month.

Poultrymen, too, have ventilation problems. And that means more than a system capable of only changing the air in the poultry house regularly, as important as that may be. It must do other things as well, such as keeping the litter dry, holding the house temperature above 20 degrees Fahrenheit, and maintaining inside humidity below 75 per cent.

A ventilation system which will an-

swer the farmer's requirements will save him time in cleaning eggs and changing litter; keep flocks healthy and laying satisfactorily. Also, it will protect the life of the poultry house by preventing the condensation of moisture on the walls and nail heads.

Stale poultry house air contains a heavy concentration of ammonia fumes . . . and 1,000 birds will deposit as much as 50 gallons of water in litter droppings every 24 hours. So let's see how both fumes and water can be removed while conserving a maximum of the heat given off by the chickens—the latter, a must, if we are to keep the house warm.

The motor-driven ventilation fan selected should be capable of removing two cubic feet of air per minute for each five-pound bird in an uninsulated house. In warmer, insulated houses this fan capacity can be increased to three cubic feet per minute.

Two fans may be used in larger houses, with one of them being thermostatically controlled. One-fan systems operate continuously. With two-fan systems, both fans operate continuously in mild weather, but the one connected to the thermostat shuts off automatically in cold weather. Fans should be installed near the ceiling.

Fresh air is brought into the house through inlet openings. These should

(Continued on Page 18)

Fan in upper right corner of photo shows what this dairy farmer is doing to eliminate moisture in his barn. Problem in winter months is to expel moisture, yet retain the body heat from cattle. Air exhaled by herd in average size closed barn contains enough moisture to irrigate a garden.



If People Stopped Smoking?

By REBEKAH RIVERS

Proof that tobacco causes lung cancer could wreck the economy of North Carolina. Reports that it does have sparked an industry-wide program of research.

If people stopped smoking, or smoked considerably less, what would be the effect on the North Carolina farmer? Or on the North Carolina cities whose economy is geared to the tobacco industry?

Nobody, of course, has the answer. Tobacco is far and away the leading agricultural cash crop in the state. Thousands of farmers literally live on their income from the leaf. The uses of tobacco are so widespread that it's hard to imagine people giving them up. But the thought isn't quite as fantastic as it seems at first glance.

In case you haven't heard, a group of scientists have linked tobacco with the most dreaded disease of our times—cancer. Other, equally well-qualified scientists have challenged the findings. But the fact remains that the scare, justified or not, is on. And North Carolinians may feel the effects in their wallets.

A statement issued by a prominent surgeon in November has made the cigarette smoker headline news . . . has fostered the establishment of a new research committee . . . and has, perhaps, made many a chain-smoker drop a link now and then. The day after the statement was issued, stocks of principal cigarette firms dropped to new lows for the year on the New York Stock Exchange.

The statement? Dr. Evarts A. Graham, surgeon, and Dr. Ernest L. Wynder, a researcher at Memorial Center's Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer in New York, announced that they had "reproduced cancer experimentally in

mice by using merely the tars from tobacco smoke." Dr. Graham said that "this shows conclusively that there is something in cigarette smoking which can produce cancer; this is no longer merely a possibility; our experiments have proved it beyond a doubt."

The research scientists took tar from a cigarette-smoking machine which puffs 60 cigarettes at a time, and painted the concentrated smoke tar on the shaved backs of mice. It took from 12 to 22 months of painting the concentrate to produce skin cancer in 32 of 81 mice. Thirty other mice, given the same kind of paintings without the smoke tars, didn't get cancer. Though skin cancers are not identical to lung cancer in man, they are so similar that the researchers believe that human lung tissue reacts the same way.

Conflicting Scientific Opinions

Soon after Graham's statement was issued, Dr. Wynder, speaking at a science symposium in New York, said, "Prolonged and heavy use of cigarettes increases up to 200 times the risk of developing cancer of the lung." He reported on interviews with 1,000 men suffering cancer of the lung, advising that only 16 of these men were non-smokers.

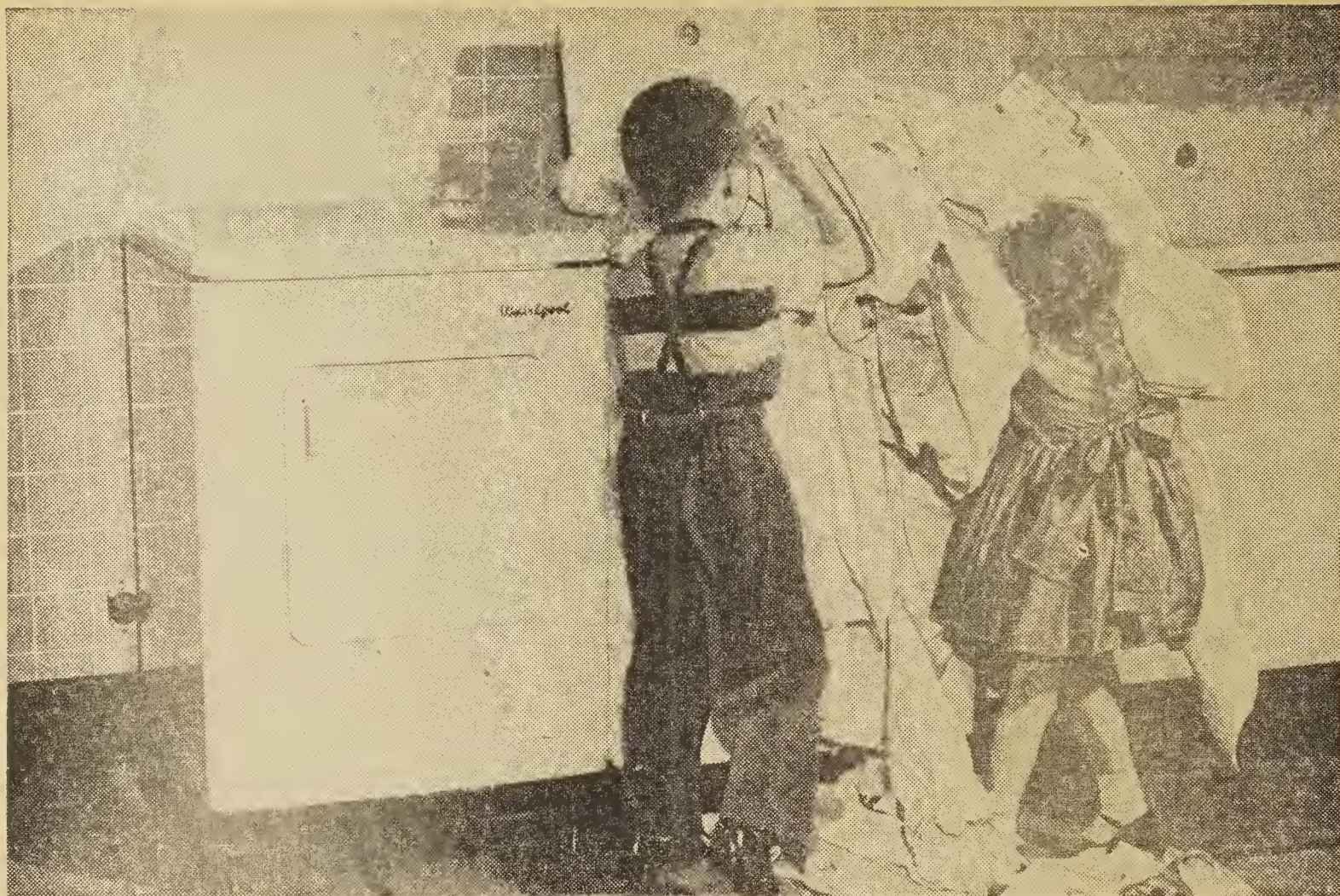
And with these statements, a deluge of comments were issued daily to the press—statements from doctors, from research scientists, and tobacco industry officials. Among the most prominent from the scientific field are those of:

Dr. Alton Ochsner, Tulane University School of Medicine, who predicted that by 1970 "cancer of the lung will represent approximately 18 per cent of all cancers or almost one in every five. Since cancer of the lung is more common in men than in women, our prediction is that in 1970 one out of every two or three men with cancer will have cancer of the lung and that one out of every 10 to 15 men living in the United States will have cancer of the lung. We are extremely concerned about the possibility that the male population of the United States will be decimated by cancer of the lung in another 50 years if cigarette smoking increases as it has in the past, unless some steps are taken to remove the cancer-producing factors in tobacco."

Dr. B. Martin, president-elect of the American Medical Association, stating that "personally, I think the relationship is still undecided. The parallel between the two concerns us, but so, too, does the increased use of processed foods and the increase in the number of internal combustion engines in the nation. Cancer of the lung possibly is just as related to the others (foods and auto engines) as to cigarette smoking."

R. H. Rigdon and Helen Kirchoff, Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, opining that "the data available today does not justify the conclusion that the increase in the frequency of cancer of the lung is the result of cigarette smoking." The statement that

(Continued on page 24)



Even a child can load the modern automatic washer. (Photo by Whirlpool.)

Do You know what to look for when

Selecting an Electric Washing

An electric washing machine in the home means greater ease and convenience in getting the washing done for the family, a saving in time or money (or both), and more leisure hours for the homemaker. With this appliance, washday ceases to be the toil day of the past, and Monday need be no harder than any other day of the busy homemaker's week.

As this labor-saving appliance is of major importance in any family, it should be selected with care. Local appliance dealers handling home laundry equipment can furnish the prospective buyer with up-to-date information on their products, but a few general rules can be followed when considering any of these appliances.

The first question to consider in choosing a washer is whether to select an *automatic*, *semi-automatic* or *non-automatic* machine. The deciding factor, of course, is the availability of

running water in the home. This is an absolute essential if an automatic machine is to be purchased.

The Automatic Washer

There is no doubt that the automatic washer saves time and labor: the machine fills itself with water at the right temperature, washes the clothes, rinses them or spins them damp-dry. The tub is cleaned and drained during the drying process, and with the automatic machine, no laundry tubs are necessary. There are many different makes of these automatic machines. They differ in basic designs and operating principles, in the washing, rinsing and spin-dry cycles, in temperatures and other controls. All of them are practically the same size and of the same capacity, however. The similarity between all of these automatic machines is the ease with which they complete the washing job. The homemaker

need only put in the clothes, set the dial, and attend to other chores until the clothes are ready for drying.

Although the automatic washer is usually more expensive and the maintenance higher than the semi-automatic or non-automatic machines, it is well worth the higher price in the time and energy saved. The semi-automatic ma-

Free

For complete, detailed information, write the Carolina Farming United States Department of Agriculture. Choose and Use Your Washing Machine. Mailed at no charge. Every electric washing machine should

chine, for instance, requires much more time in turning on the faucet for filling the tub and regulating the controls for the length of washing time and for the rinsing.

Automatic machines are divided into three main types: the *cylinder* or tumbler mechanism, the *oscillating agitator* mechanism and the *agitated tub*. The cylinder type has a perforated cylinder for holding the clothes, which revolves on a horizontal or inclined axis in an outer container holding the detergent and water; as the cylinder revolves, the clothes drop from the fins attached to a vertical shaft. This turns back and forth in the bottom of the tub, carrying the clothes with it and agitating the water at the same time. In the agitated tub, the motion of the water is produced by the bouncing or tossing of the inner tub which causes the clothes to be tossed against the sides of the tub.

As mentioned before, however, the automatic and the semi-automatic washer can be used only if there's a water system in the home. Successful results depend on a plentiful supply of running hot and cold water—reasonably soft.

If the water is hard, it will be necessary to add a water softening agent (chemical) or to use a water softening device installed in the water line.

Machine?

Before buying the automatic machine, the purchaser should be sure his water system will provide the necessary pressure for satisfactory performance. The dealer should be consulted as to the water pressure required and other installation needs. The prospective buyer should also check on the amount of hot water the machine requires. The hot

water tank should be of a size to provide a satisfactory amount of hot water for the washer. The maker's directions must be carefully followed when the automatic washer is installed and used.

The Non-Automatic Washer

If the non-automatic washer is more suited to the home of the buyer, the next decision is the choice between a *wringer machine* and one with a *spinner*. There are many wringer models, a few with spinners. According to U. S. Department of Agriculture tests (see boxed notice), wringers and spinners can do equally good jobs. Both leave clothes damp-dry, ready for hanging on the line. The wringer model handles clothes piece by piece; the spinner whirls clothes partially dry, a load at a time.

The spinner type has certain advantages. Some models require less handling of the clothes. It is far easier on buttons, buckles, hooks and zippers, and leaves clothes less wrinkled than does a wringer and turns out articles such as turkish towels, soft and fluffy.

Washer Capacity

Before deciding on the washer, it is well to learn its capacity, how big a load it will take. This is usually measured by the number of pounds of clothes that can be washed at one time. Most of the non-automatic washers hold from six to nine pounds of dry clothes. A machine of this capacity is designed for ordinary family washings. Tests have proved that washers do their best work when loaded below their rated capacity. Larger size washers are generally considered better for average farm needs. However, the size will depend on the work pattern of the homemaker. If the family washing is to be done in one day, then it is better to purchase a larger machine. But if the homemaker prefers washing oftener and less at a time, a smaller size may be just as practical.

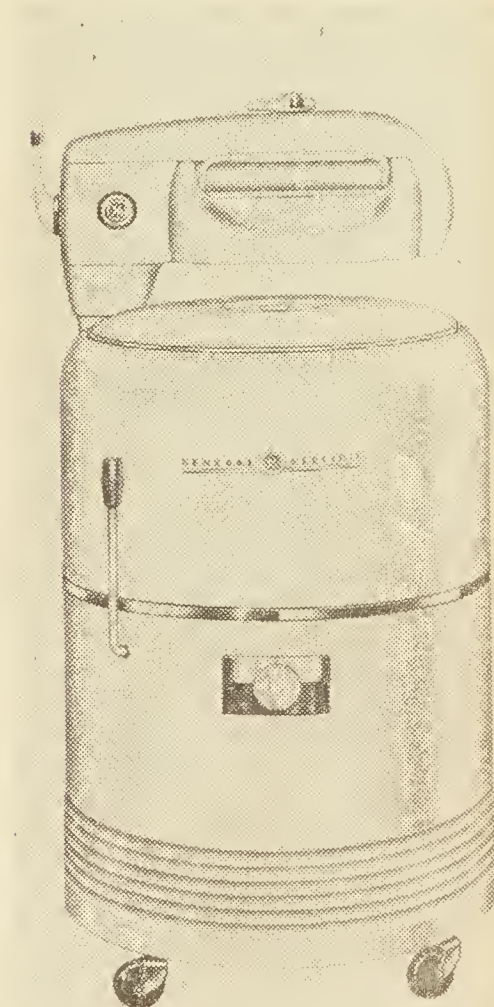
An electric pump that empties the washing machine is a great labor saver if the laundry room does not have a floor drain. With a floor drain, a gravity drain (an outlet for water at the bottom of the tub) on the washer is satisfactory. The outlet should be threaded so a hose can be screwed on.

Safety is an important feature to consider in selecting a washing machine. If the decision is in favor of a wringer-type non-automatic, the release (which stops if hair, clothes, or fingers get caught) should be within easy reach and work with a touch. The large, soft rolls are easier on buttons and other

fasteners than the hard-rubber rolls. There is on the market a push-pull type safety wringer which stops very easily, by means of a backward tug on clothes going through or a push against it.

Some means of grounding the washer frame to avoid electric shock in case the insulation fails is a necessity. It may be grounded through a 3-pronged plug made for the purpose. Grounding also may be accomplished by a separate copper wire attached to the frame of the motor and running either through separate ground connections where the power enters the house, or to a water pipe which is connected to the ground at the main switch.

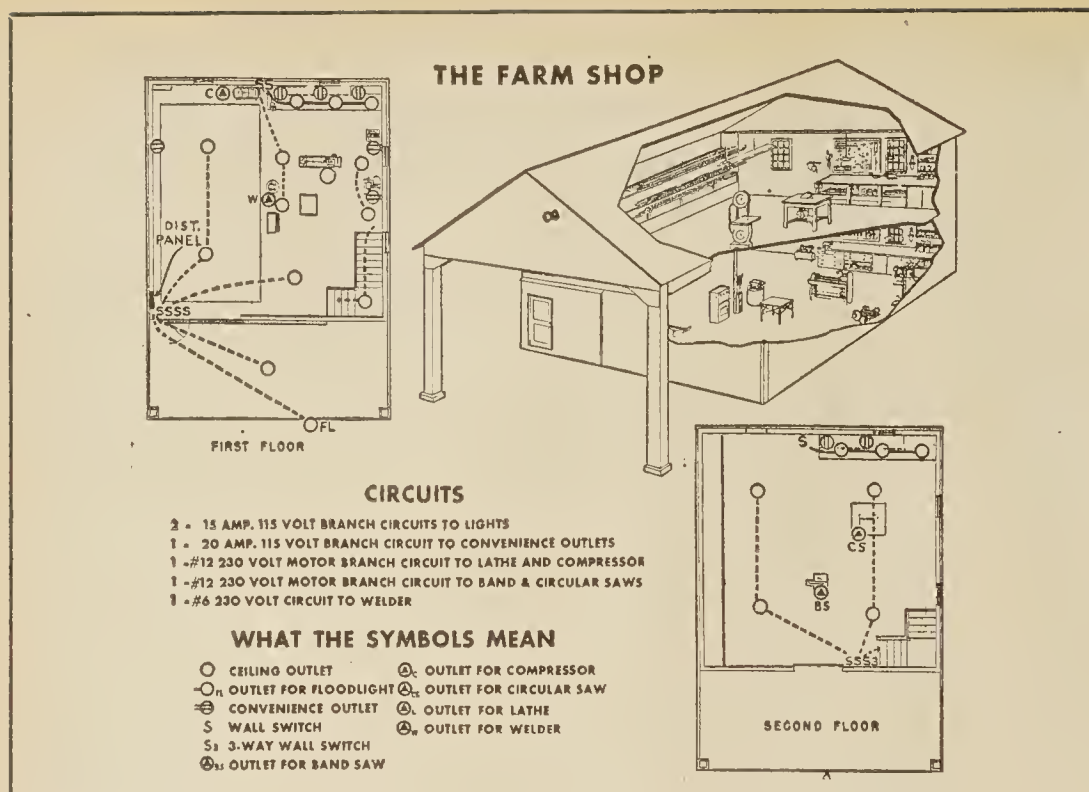
Above all, the purchaser of an automatic or non-automatic machine should be sure to buy a *reliable* make from a *dependable* dealer with a good service department. Electrification advisors and home economists of the electric membership corporations are always on hand to consult with co-op members on such purchases.



There are many models of the wringer-type semi-automatic washing machine. Model above by General Electric.

plet

on buying a washing ma-
1699, Raleigh, N. C., request-
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Adequate Wiring and Proper Tools Are The Chief Requirements for a Good Farm Shop

The farm shop is one of the most important buildings on the farm. This is particularly true on those farms where many types of equipment are used. For repair and maintenance costs come high—unless that work can be done at home.

It is small wonder, therefore, that one of the first desires of many farmers is for a work shop which is efficiently designed, adequately wired, properly lighted and well equipped with hand and power tools.

The two-story shop, shown in the sketch, answers these requirements—and more. Since it makes provisions for both wood and metal working. The canopy over the front door enables the farmer to make repairs outside during rainy weather. And the shop is big enough so that machinery can be moved inside where work can be done during the winter season.

Lights, for general illumination, are installed on the basis of one for every 200 feet of floor area. "Work lights" include one for each permanently installed piece of equipment and one for every 10 feet of bench length. The stairway from the first to the second floor also is well lighted.

There are two 230-volt motor branch circuits in the shop shown—to serve the lathe, air compressor, band saw and circular saw. Also there is a No. 6 wire, 230-volt branch circuit to serve the limited-input transformer-type arc welder. Welding is growing in popularity on farms because its use permits repairs to be made without having to

remove broken parts from damaged machinery. And then electric welders are used more and more by farmers who have a knack for building some of their own equipment and for modifying standard equipment to suit their own special needs.

The shop, shown, also has eight duplex convenience outlets for use of small electric tools, drill press and grinder.

It is particularly important to plan outlets for these small power tools, since they are in constant use on the farm. Just consider the many valuable jobs they perform.

The grinder is one of the first power tools which most farmers want to purchase. With so many cutting edges to keep sharp, this is a logical choice. Grinders are also useful in smoothing down welds. This has become an increasingly important on-the-farm operation with the growth in the popularity of the welder.

Another versatile tool is a drill press. It really is six machines in one, since it can be used for drilling, routing, sanding, mortising, shaping and grinding. With it, farmers can bore holes in any material from cold rolled iron to wood and plastic. A jointer, too, is a welcome addition to a farm shop. It is used primarily for dressing lumber to exact sizes. Often it is mounted with a circular saw, thus forming a combination tool. Another handy device is a lathe—particularly useful in fashioning new wood and metal machinery parts to replace those which have been dam-

aged.

Other valuable power tools include sanders, shapers and band saws. And don't forget the electric soldering iron and air compressor. The life of many pieces of machinery can be doubled by the timely use of a soldering iron. The air compressor can be used for paint spraying, cleaning, operating pneumatic tools and lubricating guns and for use with disinfecting equipment.

In addition to making repairs, power tools are used in making new equipment and in adapting present machinery to meet special requirements. Feed carts, corn stalk cutters, cribs, gates, pig brooders and a score of other time and labor savers are now being made at home by farmers on rainy, wintry days.

As will be noted, information about electrical circuits and electrical symbols shown on the plan appear below the sketch of the shop in the illustration. This information, applies to any kind of shop in which the equipment listed may be operated.

Remember, your shop cannot operate at top efficiency unless it is adequately wired. If you and your electrician have any doubts about proper wiring for the equipment in your shop, consult your electric cooperative or write to this magazine.

EA's Hold Training School on Freezers

Electrification advisors and home economists from North Carolina's electric membership corporations gathered in Raleigh on January 26-28 for a training school on home freezing and membership information programs.

On the first day the group heard experts from the Extension Service lead discussions on the latest methods of preparing fruits, vegetables and meats for home freezing. Containers and packaging materials came in for special attention.

During the membership information sessions they witnessed a sample community meeting program, built around visual aids, by one of their own number—Harry Thomas of Four County EMC at Burgaw. H. S. Pringle, of the Rural Electrification Administration, spoke to the group on how their work can best be coordinated with that of others interested in the development of rural areas.

The recent tests by the Department of Agriculture which proved electricity to be more efficient than LP-Gas for home appliances received special attention from the group. At the closing session they witnessed a film based on the tests, and discussed means of bringing the findings to the attention of electric co-op members.

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Your Own Board Of Directors

By GWYN B. PRICE, Chairman,
N. C. Rural Electrification Authority

MOST OF you who read this are farmers; and you are also members of rural electric cooperatives, called electric membership corporations in North Carolina. As such, you do not have to be told that electricity has revolutionized farm life and farm work.

You know only too well the drudgery that accompanied rural living a few short years ago. You remember how thrilled you were when you finally became convinced that you could have electricity if you wanted it. You also remember, I am sure, that you and your neighbors organized the cooperative that brought electricity to your farm. You may have been one of those who donated your time and effort to ride and walk the back roads and steep hills to get rights-of-way and membership applications signed.

At least, I hope you remember those things. Sometimes people forget such things too quickly. It is often tragic when they do, because complacency and neglect are the prime enemies of any democracy, and any democratic institution.

And I am convinced that there has never been an organization that is more democratic in its nature than your own electric membership corporation. Each year you and the other members of your cooperative meet to discuss your problems and lay down basic plans for the operation of your business during the coming year. In the very real sense, you both own and control the cooperative.

But what happens to the business on the other 364 days of the year? True, there is a manager and a capable staff, but who hires them? And who lays down the policies they administer?

The answer, of course, is the board of directors. At the annual meeting each

year you elect a group of men to serve on the board for the next year. You elect them from among yourselves, for the director must be a member of the cooperative just like anyone else.

When you elect a man to the board, you do him an honor; but you also thrust upon his shoulders the responsibility of a multi-million dollar business. And you ask him to assume this responsibility, with all the time and work associated with it, without pay.

FOR THE directors of your electric cooperatives serve without salary of any kind. And there are no "hidden" compensations, either. The director receives the same electric service you receive, and pays the same rate for it. He is, in a very realistic sense, an unpaid public servant.

Once you have elected one of your neighbors to the board, you turn the operation of your electric business over to him and his colleagues for one year. You don't worry too much in the in-

terim about the problems he must cope with. But the director himself, once he realizes the magnitude of his responsibility, is often amazed at the job ahead of him.

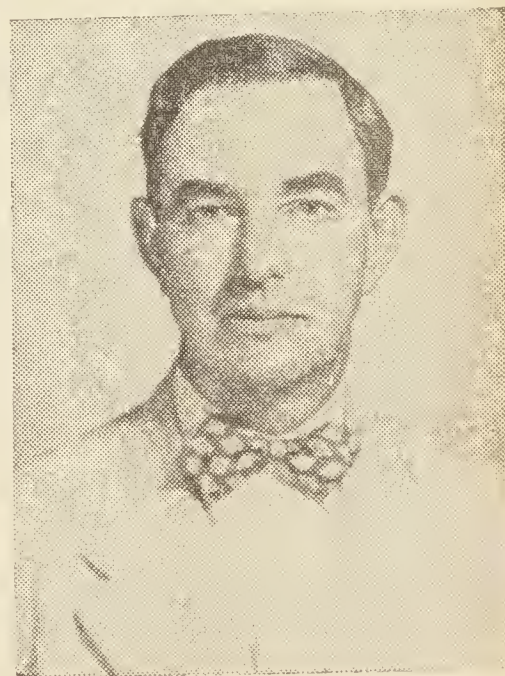
It is his responsibility, for example, to make all the policy that will be carried out by the manager. Maybe a new collection policy is needed, or a wholesale power contract must be signed, or a new loan needed for expansion, or co-op funds must be invested; the director has to decide what policy will be best for the cooperative. He and the other board members must hire a capable manager, and decide what duties should be delegated to him. And he assumes the responsibility of seeing that you and your fellow members are kept informed about co-op activities.

It has been said that a good director should be a combination of executive, engineer, teacher and public relations

(Continued on Page 24)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mr. Price became Chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority in 1941, when he was appointed by Governor Broughton. He has since been reappointed by three other Governors. His office is concerned with the overall electrification of North Carolina farms, whether the service is provided by cooperatives, municipalities, or commercial power companies. Mr. Price is a State employee, and is in no way connected with electric membership corporations, the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, or the Rural Electrification Administration.



Nelsen Confirms Reports of Policy Changes in Consumer Loan Program

Rural Electrification Administrator Ancher Nelsen last month confirmed reports that basic policy changes have been made in REA's Section 5 loan policy. Section 5 loans are made to cooperatives, who in turn loan the funds to their members for the financing of electric equipment and wiring and plumbing installations.

Nelsen's statement came in answer to a request from the editors of *The Carolina Farmer* for information regarding policy changes.

"It is our view," the administrator said, "that consumer financing should be obtained through other sources wherever possible. Fortunately, most farmers have had little difficulty since the war in obtaining private financing for their purchase and installation of new electrical and plumbing equipment and appliances needed to realize the maximum benefits of rural electrification."

The new policy, Nelsen said, is to hold Section 5 loans to an individual cooperative to not more than \$50,000 per loan. To qualify for such a loan, the administrator said a cooperative must show that (1) the funds are needed to improve loan repayment capabilities, and (2) the necessary consumer financing cannot be obtained from regular commercial or financial sources.

Not all rural electric cooperatives have initiated the Section 5 program. Several North Carolina co-ops, in areas where adequate financing is not available, have welcomed the opportunity of lending to members to help them purchase electric equipment. In other areas, the Section 5 program has not been needed.

More money has been loaned under the Section 5 program in North Carolina, however, than in any other state. One North Carolina cooperative, Blue Ridge at Lenoir, leads the nation in the amount of loans made to members.

In the past, the decision as to whether a cooperative would engage in the Section 5 program has largely been made by the local board of directors. The board still must decide whether to make application for a loan, but the Nelsen announcement indicates that the application will have to meet exacting tests before it is approved. The \$50,000 limitation on loans represents another basic policy change.

Rumors had persisted for several months that these new policies were in effect at REA, but they had gone unconfirmed prior to the Nelsen statement.

Robert S. Allen

(Continued from Page 5)

Their attitude is highly suspicious and very revealing of the way they are functioning."

Tax Threat

A new drive has been launched by the two most powerful utility lobbies to cripple REA co-ops and public power agencies.

The National Association of Electric Companies and the Edison Electric Institute have embarked on an undercover campaign to ram through Congress a 10 to 15 per cent tax on the power revenues of municipalities, federal power agencies, such as TVA and the Southwest Power Administration, and REA generating and transmission cooperatives.

REA distribution co-ops would be exempted from the tax, but would feel its effect indirectly through higher costs for the power purchased from the government that would be taxed.

The great importance that the utility lobby attaches to this little-known tax scheme is clearly disclosed by a confidential memorandum that lobbyist Smith sent to NAEC members. Following are its highlights:

"This measure may seem like a small matter from a monetary viewpoint, but it is a highly important principle and a foot in a big door . . . The proposal has had a good reception from top of-

Marshall to Morehead

(Continued from Page 4)

benefits from Hells Canyon is not clear. Instead of building the one big dam at the most desirable site left in America, Idaho Power proposes to build three small dams. The dams themselves would be inadequate for multi-purpose development, and even if they were, there is no reason to hope the company would spend the additional millions of dollars required for such development.

The new Interior Department officials made the decision to withdraw from the Hells Canyon case. They're going to have to stand on that decision with their own feet. They can't pass the buck to the Federal Power Commission.

Ventilation Pays Off

(Continued from Page 12)

be properly designed and correctly located. A simple baffle type inlet that directs air along the wall and down, toward and across the floor will work satisfactorily. Each intake should have an inside area of 60 square inches, with one intake installed for each 80 birds, or 400 pounds of fowl weight.

Here are some other tips for the poultryman: use a built-up litter of finely broken absorbent material; distribute the feeders and waters over the largest possible floor area to prevent heavy concentrations of wet droppings in two or three areas.

officials in the Treasury, who are seeking additional revenues to replace the funds lost by the expiration of various taxes . . . Their support should be a big help to us."



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Award Winner

When it comes to honors and awards, Eve Arden, star of CBS Radio's "Our Miss Brooks" (Sundays, 6:30 p. m. EST), is one of the most decorated women in radio. Already this year she has been named both "Radio's Woman of the Year" and "Favorite Radio Comedienne" in two different polls of the nation's radio editors. In previous years, she has received many awards from teachers and parents groups for "humanizing the American school teacher," in addition to plaudits from the critics and the public.

Rules for the Proper Tuning of the TV Set

The correct tuning of the television set is still somewhat of a mystery, even to veteran TV owners. The first thing to do is to turn the channel switch to the proper channel. Then adjust the picture control until you get a little sound in the picture. When the lines that make up the picture become a little crinkly, back up the control until the crinkly lines straighten out. This is the point of the sharpest picture. Now locate the brilliance control on your set. Turn the control one way or the other until the picture balloons and becomes slightly distorted, back up to just below the point where it starts to expand in size. This is the point of maximum brilliance without distortion. You shouldn't have to touch this control again for at least a month.

Adjust the contrast control until you get as dark a picture as you want. For a good picture, you should be able to see the detail in black.

NBC Official Chosen as Television Program Manager at State College

Ralph Leroy Burgin, Jr., a native of Charlotte, has been appointed television program director at North Carolina State College. The appointment, which became effective February 1, was announced by Chancellor Carey H. Bostian.

Burgin, who has resigned his position as television program manager for the National Broadcasting Company in Washington to accept this position, will be North Carolina State's first television program director.

In his announcement of Burgin's appointment, Chancellor Bostian also reported that State College is pushing plans to utilize television as an educational medium through the Consolidated University's million-dollar TV station, now under construction, that a television building will soon be erected at the college and that the college will employ a television staff to work under the new program director.

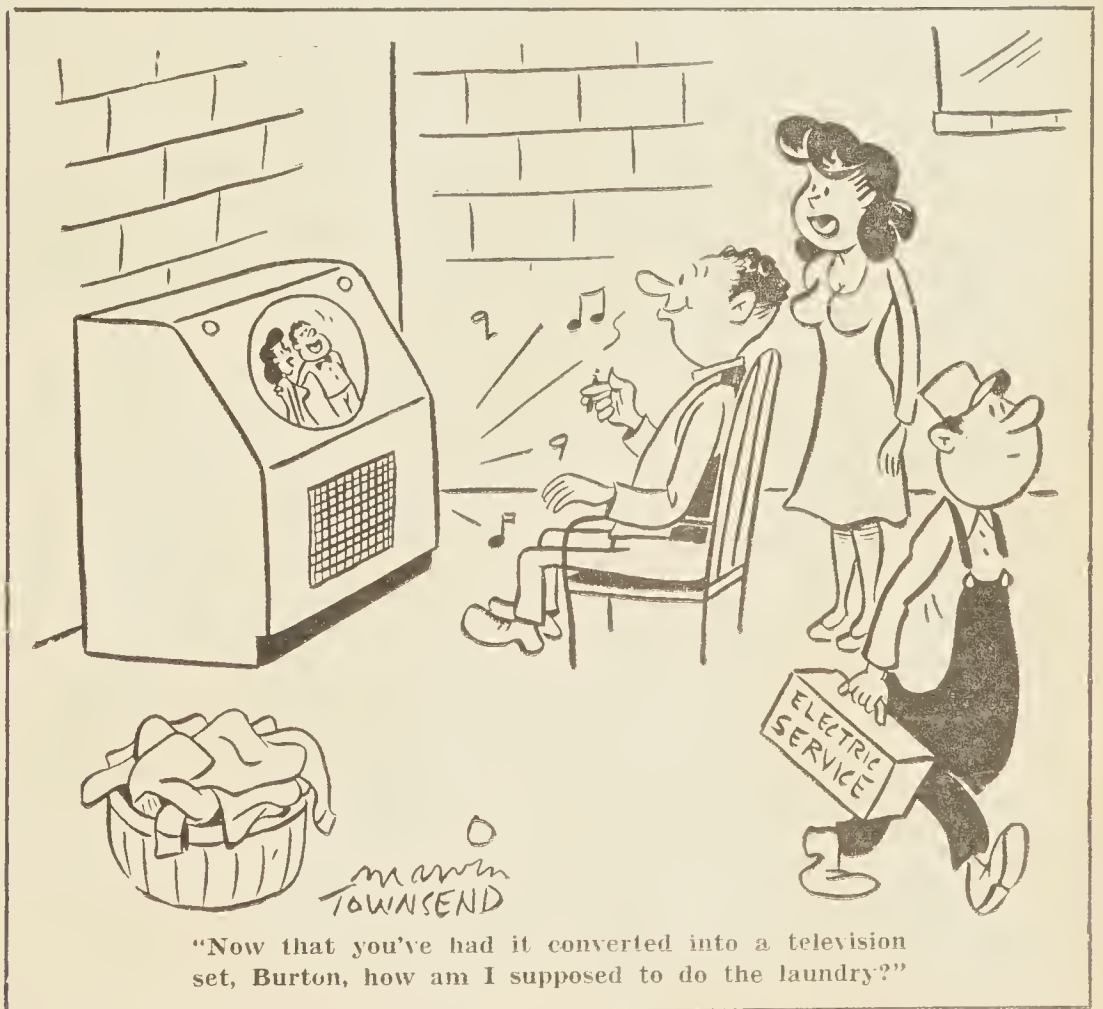
Burgin has a broad background in radio and television. He was announcer and publicity director for Radio Station WSJS, Winston-Salem from 1936 to 1938; producer, writer, director for Radio Station WPTF, Raleigh, 1938-1942; radio production director, NBC, Washington 1942-49; lieutenant, U. S.

Navy Reserve, 1942-46; and television program manager, NBC, Washington from 1949 until acceptance of his present position.

Dr. Bostian reports that the operation policy and the development in general of the types of television programs that will be produced will be carried out under the Television Programming Council of the Consolidated University of North Carolina. This council will be made up of seven faculty representatives from each of the three institutions comprising the Consolidated University—the University at Chapel Hill, State College in Raleigh, and Woman's College in Greensboro.

Between now and the first of September, at which time the University's new educational television station is scheduled to go on the air, Burgin will be involved in the production of a number of State College TV programs in preparation for the station's opening. The new program director will have offices in Holiday Hall at State College until the completion of the new TV building.

The Consolidated University's million-dollar station, WUNC-TV, will operate on VHF Channel 4 with a power of 100,000 watts.



The Carolina Homemaker



Edited by Rebekah Rivers



Four appetizing dishes for cold weather meals, designed for a hungry family

Hearty, Healthy Meals for Winter Days

THESE CHILLY—and bustling—winter days call for some good, hefty dishes on the family dinner table. Try these especially appetizing dishes to add cheer to gloomy winter days.

This recipe for "Hot N' Hearty Steak Pie" has just come from the Lever Test Kitchens, and it is one of the famous twelve pies given number one preference by hungry husbands. It is particularly nice for that special - occasion meal:

Fry $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sliced onions slowly until yellow in $\frac{1}{3}$ cup Spry. Remove onions and save for later use. Cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds round steak in $\frac{1}{2}$ " pieces and roll in mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of flour, 3 teaspoons salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper. Sear in hot Spry until richly browned.

Add $3\frac{1}{4}$ cups boiling water, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce and sprinkle

in any of the flour mixture that remains. Cover and simmer until meat is tender (about 1 hour). Add 1 cup raw potatoes, cut in $\frac{1}{2}$ " cubes. Cook 10 minutes longer. Make Golden Egg Pastry (Recipe follows). Roll dough into a rectangle $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and about 1" larger than $10'' \times 6''$ baking dish. Pour meat mixture into dish and place cooked onions on top. Fit pastry over top and seal edge of pie. Mark top into 6 serving portions by cutting small V's with knife point lengthwise and crosswise. In center of each square make a decorative steam vent by cutting 8 short slits in a snowflake pattern. Bake in very hot oven (450° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Makes 6 servings.

Golden Egg Pastry

Mix 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour

and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Measure $\frac{1}{3}$ cup Spry. Cut in about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Spry until fine as meal. Cut in remaining Spry to size of large peas. Add 1 egg, slightly beaten, and mix thoroughly into a dough.

For that Left-over Turkey

Baked to a brownish gold, the sizzling cheese topping on this honey casserole dish compliments a savory blend of tantalizing flavors.

Turkey Casserole Supreme

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Cups uncooked broad noodles,
broken in pieces
4 tablespoons Spry
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper

½ teaspoon celery salt
 2 cups milk
 1 cup grated American cheese
 2 cups cooked turkey (or chicken) cut in pieces
 3 tablespoons pimiento chopped
 3 tablespoons parsley, chopped
 2½ tablespoons onion, chopped
 ½ cup grated cheese

Cook noodles until tender as directed on package. Melt Spry in saucepan, add flour and seasonings, and blend. Stir in milk gradually; cook and stir over low heat until thickened. Add 1 cup cheese and stir until cheese is melted. Add cooked noodles, turkey, pimiento, parsley, and onion and mix well. Pour into 2-qt. Spry-coated casserole. Sprinkle ½ cup cheese over top. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 55 minutes, or until bubbly and browned. Makes 5 to 6 servings.

Soup for Lunch

There's nothing like good hot soup for lunch. It sharpens the appetite and besides being delicious, it warms all who partake of a bowl of it.

Pow-Wow Porridge *(old fashioned vegetable soup)*

1½ quarts water
 1 tablespoon salt
 1 pound soup bone
 1 cup whole kernel corn
 1 cup peas
 1 cup cut green beans
 ¾ cup sliced carrots
 2½ cups cooked tomatoes (no. 2 can)
 4 ounces thin spaghetti, broken
 1 teaspoon salt

Combine water and 1 tablespoon salt and bring to boil. Add soup bone, cover, reduce heat and simmer 2½ hours. Strain. Cut meat from bone into bite-size pieces and add to strained broth. All vegetables and again bring to boil. Cover, reduce heat and simmer 30 minutes. Add spaghetti and 1 teaspoon salt. Cook 20 minutes longer. Makes 6 servings.

A Budget Dish

These are the days when an extra strain is noticed on the food budget. Don't be worried with budget worries. Solve them by serving simple low-cost foods, like this chili and spaghetti dish.

Chili Balls and Spaghetti

½ pound ground beef
 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
 ½ teaspoon salt
 1 egg
 1½ cups cooked tomatoes
 1 teaspoon salt
 1¼ teaspoons chili powder
 1 cup water
 4 ounces spaghetti

Combine ground beef, green pepper, ½ teaspoon salt and egg and mix thoroughly. Shape into small balls. Melt fat or drippings in heavy skillet and brown meat balls in it. Add tomatoes, 1 teaspoon salt, chili powder and ½ cup water. Bring to boiling point, cover, reduce heat and simmer gently 10 minutes. Add remaining ½ cup water and spaghetti. Mix well. Cover and simmer 10 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Arrange spaghetti on hot platter and meat balls on top. Serve hot. Makes 4 servings.

Chili Balls and Spaghetti



Pow-Wow Porridge



Turkey Casserole Supreme





2613
12 - 48

2613. Comfort plus—! Soft touches of shoulder pleats, six-gore skirt make this notched collar casual more flattering than most shirtwaist versions! Cuffed sleeves can be long or short. Sizes 12-20, 36-48. Size 18: 5½ yds. 35-in. fabric.



2699
12 - 46

2699. Especially flattering ensemble version! Under matching bolero, dress is a soft cap sleeve basic with skirt in six gentle gores. A treasure, too, in a season of prints. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: Dress and bolero, 4¾ yds. 39-in.



2593
12 - 40

2593. Waist whittling, deep-throated dress with free-moving skirt to sew in shantung, linen or pique, casual cotton in plaid, plain or stripes. Saddle-stitching and pocket cuff detail are smart accents! Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: 3¾ yds. 39-in.



2398
2 - 8

2899

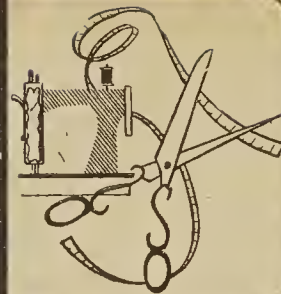


2397 - 2398. In two separate patterns; two dresses to sew quickly for school with sleeve and neckline choice. Sizes 2-8. Each dress takes 2 yds. 35-in fabric in size 4. (No. 2397 is a dress with scalloped yoke detail; No. 2398 has drindl design.)

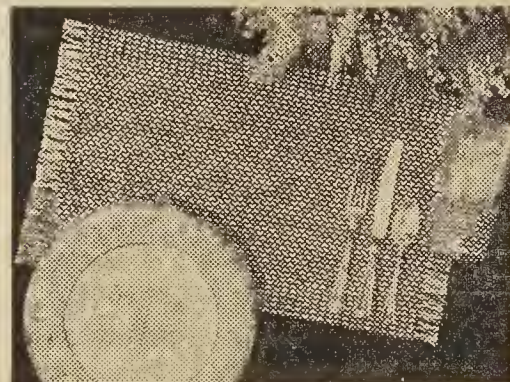
2899. Lovely jithe lines from which figure flattery flows accentuate the importance of this bolero suit with its own blouse! Sizes are 12-20 36-42. Size 18: Bolero and skirt use 3 yds. 54-in. fabric. Blouse, 1½ yds. 35-in. or 39-in. material.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For Fall-Winter Fashion Books, send additional 25c.

The
Sewing
Room



FREE PATTERN SERVICE



You'll be amazed when you see how easy and quick this place mat and glass jacket are to make. Start with a filet crochet base and weave strands of thread through the spaces to form the tweed design. Each place mat measures 12 by 20 inches including the fringe. S-401.



A simple, single crochet motif worked in red and black, gives a checkerboard effect to this handsome, roomy handbag. Crocheted of "Speed-Cro-Sheen" with a lining of buckram and red felt. S-462.

Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED SELF ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked.

1. Place Mat (S-401)
2. Handbag (S-462)

Electric Membership Corporation.....

Comments

This coupon expires March 20. Orders should be in by this date. Address coupons to: Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



Elizabeth Cowan, designer, in a leaflet tells how to fashion attractive articles from dyed burlap feed bags.

Beauties from Burlap

Who'd expect the lowly burlap bag to be the source of as striking a bolero costume as you ever did see?

Or provide the material for a lovely set of curtains or draperies, a colorful topcoat or suit, an attractive cushion or slip cover and a host of other useful articles?

Yet it's a fact—a new development that will be welcomed with glee by the rising army of new "do-it-yourself" fans, as well as by budget-minded homemakers who have always been on the lookout for additional ways of making the household allowance go further.

It's all done with all-fabric dyes and some simple needlework. Literally scores of pleasing, fashionable wearables and home furnishings can be made easily and inexpensively from ordinary burlap bags. And the Tintex Home Economics Bureau and the Burlap Council have joined hands to show you how.

In an eight-page illustrated folder written by Elizabeth Cowan, designer and crafts expert, the two service or-

ganizations explain precisely how to go about performing this modern "rags-to-riches" miracle.

There are detailed instructions on how to wash and prepare the bags preliminary to dyeing, how to lighten the burlap (when desired) with color remover, how to dye the burlap in either the customary vessel or the washing machine and how to make a series of typical articles from the Tintexed burlap.

The homemaker isn't limited in her bag-to-beauty adventure, of course, to the items described. An infinite variety of articles of apparel—from coats and skirts to aprons and shoulder scarves—can be made the same way as you would with other fabrics. There's no limit, either, on the number of home furnishings that can be created from the dyed burlap—curtains, draperies, bureau runners, table scarves, place mats, napkins, slip covers, lamp shade coverings, chair seats, cushion covers, pot holders and so on, endlessly.

The color choice likewise is without

(Continued on Page 24)

Over the Co-op Lines

Pattern Request

Miss Ethel Griwold, Zebulon, Rt. 2, writes that she is thoroughly enjoying the patterns and the recipes in the *Carolina Farmer*. She is interested in a pansy pattern or a stole pattern using the hairpin stitch. We shall do our best to supply Miss Griwold with these patterns, or perhaps some of her homemaking friends might be able to help her out with this request. How about it?

Tips on Tea

A good cup of hot tea is one of the most comforting things to the homemaker during these winter days. But just how good is your cup of tea? The American Tea Council offers us the following simple steps for best results in tea brewing: (1) Use furiously boiling water. Just very hot water will not do because it is the high temperature of the water that extracts the goodness and flavor from the tea leaves. (2) Be sure to use enough tea—one tea bag or one teaspoonful for every cup plus one for the pot. (3) Pour the boiling water directly over the tea leaves. Water temperature drops so fast that only by pouring the still bubbling water immediately over the leaves can you get the true flavor and benefit of the tea. (4) Let the tea steep—never boil—for no less than three minutes and no more than five minutes—by the clock. Over-brewing produces a metallic taste. Under-brewing merely colors the water. Some teas color up almost immediately. Other teas produce a light color, but give a strong brew.

Devil's Food Cake

Mrs. Clyde Steele, Cleveland, Rt. 2, sends us her favorite recipe for Devil's Food Cake.

Devil's Food Cake

2 cups sifted cake flour
2 eggs
1/2 cup shortening
1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup cocoa
1/2 cup milk
2 teaspoons soda
1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening, sugar and cocoa. When thoroughly creamed, add eggs and beat well. Add flour alternately with milk in which soda has been dissolved. Add boiling water and vanilla. Pour batter into two 8-inch cake pans lined with waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for thirty minutes. Ice with a favorite icing.

If People Stopped Smoking

(Continued from Page 13)

The opinions of the medical scientists were thus divided on the issue—their statements cautious. But the majority of them believe that there must be further research before a conclusion can be reached.

And what are the tobacco companies answering to these charges? Their statement on the issue announces that they do not believe any serious medical research, even though its results are inconclusive, should be disregarded or lightly dismissed. They call attention to the fact that eminent doctors and scientists have publicly questioned the claimed significance of these experiments. And they remind the public that during the more than 300 years tobacco has been known to mankind, critics have held it responsible for practically every disease of the human body. One by one, they say, these charges have been abandoned for lack of evidence.

And what are they doing about the problem? They have "pledged aid and assistance to the research effort into all phases of tobacco use and health." For this purpose, they have established a joint industry group consisting initially of fourteen major tobacco distributors, growers and producers. The group will be known as the Tobacco Industry Research Committee.

Leading this committee will be a scientist of "national repute and unimpeachable integrity." Serving on the board will be a group of distinguished men from medicine, science and education. These scientists will advise the committee on its research activities.

And the cigarette smoker? He eyes his burning cigarette suspiciously, forgetting that this same theory of the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer has been discussed many times in the past. However, the new research report has cited facts not reported before: Since 1933, the death rate from cancer in the United States has quadrupled for men and doubled for women. The 1953 toll is expected to be about 18,400 men and 3,600 women with 94 per cent of the men and 92 per cent of the women not over 45. During this same period, cigarette consumption in this country has almost quadrupled from 111 billion annually to 394 billion in 1952. The point at issue: Are these facts related?

QUESTION: Should the value of farm products on the farm and consumed in the home be reported as income?

ANSWER: No. And the cost of producing these products must not be included in the farm expenses.

Your Own Board of Directors

(Continued from Page 17)

expert. Fortunately, the success of the rural electrification program in this state and others has shown that a good farmer usually makes a good director. A good farmer must have sound judgment; a keen sense of good management; when he carries these qualities into his board responsibilities, you have no cause for concern about the future of your organization.

But it is most certainly true that the director must keep himself well informed about the electric industry in general, and the rural electrification program in particular. He gets a considerable amount of this information at the monthly board meeting, and in conversations with co-op personnel. But if he is to do the job he must do, more is needed than that.

Help for the Director

The director finds that the Rural Electrification Administration has prepared considerable information that will help him in his job, so has the National Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives and his own statewide association. My office, the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, is always glad to give whatever guidance it can.

I have always felt that one of the things which broadens the outlook of a local director is the various state and national meetings where he can talk with directors from other parts of the state or country to see how they have overcome the many problems they have in common.

The statewide association, the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, meets twice each year. Many of the local directors are on the various committees of this association, such as legislative, power use, public relations, safety, etc. It seems to me that the knowledge your own directors gain through these contacts is invaluable to your local co-operative. I wish it were possible for all directors to attend all of these meetings, but I realize that such attendance takes the director away from his home and his own business.

I was particularly happy to see several directors from North Carolina at the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Miami last month. I am sure that all of them who made the long trip to this tremendous meeting felt well rewarded. I am confident that every director and manager who attended learned more about the rural electrification program in these few days than he could have learned in weeks of personal study at

home. I wish more of them could have attended.

I am proud to be able to say in all sincerity that the directors and managers of the electric cooperatives in North Carolina are among the most sincere and able people I have ever known. I do not know of one who does not conduct his responsibility as he feels you, the member, would do if you were in his position and had to make his decisions.

The members of these cooperatives are to be congratulated on their good judgment in selecting such men to serve them, and I think the members also must never forget their own responsibilities, which are numerous. Each one should keep himself fully informed about the conduct of his cooperative's affairs, and should be prepared to act intelligently on all co-op matters that need his attention.

It seems to me that this is the least the member can do. He owes it to himself, his neighbors, and the men he asks to serve on his board of directors.

QUESTION: If an insurance company pays a farmer for losses on a crop, must this sum be reported as income?

ANSWER: Yes. Hail or fire insurance receipts for crops or animals destroyed should be included in the gross income whether the amount received was cash or cash equivalent.

Beauties from Burlap

(Continued from Page 23)

limit, according to the Tintex bureau, since the all-fabric dyes come in 50 colors and these can be mixed to make many more.

The burlap bags for conversion projects can be either salvaged feed bags or new ones purchased at very little cost from any burlap bag company listed in the classified telephone directory. The all-fabric dyes and color remover are obtainable in 15-20-25c sizes at most drug, department and dime stores and in many super markets. The leaflet, which is entitled "How to Make Beautiful Articles from Burlap Bags," can be obtained gratis from the Tintex Home Economics Bureau, 485 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y., as well as in many feed stores and at all fabric dye counters.

Preparing the bags for the dyeing process is a simple operation. Open the seams by pulling the thread of the chain stitch, shake out remaining feed or dust and stitch the raw edges on the sewing machine to prevent raveling.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

Speaking of Annual Meetings

(Continued from page 7)

giant electric utilities. But these utilities are neither state nor local enterprises. They are, in almost every case, segments of old holding company empires financed by Eastern bankers and speculators."

The biggest controversy of the meeting was aroused on the second day when Fred Aandahl, assistant Secretary of the Interior, appeared on a power supply panel to explain his department's views on public power. Aandahl charged that there are many people in America who advocate a complete Federal monopoly of electric power. To illustrate, he quoted a statement made by Clyde T. Ellis in Portland, Oregon, last year to the effect that "... The Government has assumed the responsibility of wholesale power supply and, therefore, must prepare to carry out its program and meets the demands of the area."

Such opinions, Aandahl said, point in the direction of a strong trend toward Federal monopoly of the electric power business. Later he said that he is "deeply disturbed when I see those who even at this early stage are crusaders for a Federal power monopoly try to use the Rural Electric Cooperatives and their associations to foster Federal monopoly."

Ellis vs. Aandahl

At this point Ellis boiled over. From the floor he challenged Aandahl to name those who are "using" the REA program. Aandahl refused to name names, saying that he was referring to anyone who advocated a Federal power responsibility greater than that assumed when multipurpose dams were constructed with power generating facilities.

Ellis replied emphatically that he knew of no one in rural America who advocated a Federal monopoly of the power business. Certainly, he said, he did not believe in a Federal power monopoly, but neither did he believe in a private power monopoly.

Delegates to the meeting, however, thought Aandahl's statement was an indictment of Ellis. They adopted a resolution which said Aandahl had lifted the Ellis statement in Portland out of the context of a speech; the statement was specifically a reference to the Pacific Northwest, the resolution said, and was completely factual for that section of the country, but Aandahl was using it to imply that Ellis meant it to apply nationally. This construction, the resolution charged, was "a distortion of the whole statement."

Representative Harold Lovre, a Re-

publican from South Dakota, tried to set the delegates' minds at ease about the attitude of the administration. He reminded them that REA had always enjoyed the support of both Democrats and Republicans, and said that since the Eisenhower election "determined efforts have been made to make a political football out of REA." Many people were saying, Lovre asserted, that the REA program is being scuttled and the farmers being sold down the river. The facts are, he contended, that "during the past 12 months, under the present administration, the REA program has been strengthened and improved and carried forward with fresh vigor and renewed determination."

Senator Morse violently disagreed.

The administration, he charged, is wrecking the REA program, along with the long-standing program for the development of natural resources. "The most obvious and tragic action of the Eisenhower Administration in this field," he said, "was the McKay (Secretary of Interior) walkout on Hells Canyon Dam."

"To keep the record straight," he said, "I suggest that the Department of Interior be renamed—the Department of Private Utilities. The position of Secretary would be more appropriately called 'The Lord High Executioner.'"

At the last session the delegates passed, without dissent, 42 resolutions which ranged from a recommendation that Congressional voting records be placed on the radio band used by co-operatives in their two-way communication systems.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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Large Or Small

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Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 712-L, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper. (Advertisement).

The Rural Exchange

Agents Wanted

MAKE MONEY selling "Harmony Boutonniers." Hundreds using this method to make money for benefit of church club funds or personal profits. Beautiful linen handmade dress flowers. Made from natural fiber. Every woman a prospect. Send \$3 for sample spring assortment, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for information. Clinard's, Dept. CF, Harmony, N. C.

MONEYMAKING HOMEWORK! We pay cash. Everything furnished. Experience unnecessary. Free details. Postcard requests answered. Hirsch, 1301-17 Hoe, Bronx 59, N. Y.

Cottage for Sale

FOR SALE: Water front cottage located 12 miles south of Morehead City, N. C., East of Gales Creek. All Riparians Rights. Five rooms and bath. Modern Equipped "Utilities Electric." For summer or winter. Single garage, boat nets, fishing tackle, one outboard 6-h.p. motor, one 7-h.p. inboard air-cooled motor, good fishing and hunting year round. Capt. John L. Styron, 101 Frank Street, Norfolk, Va.

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Old Autos Wanted

DO YOU have an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want old license tags. Write complete information, price wanted, to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

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WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's, Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

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5c Per Word

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Statewide Report

By William T. Crisp



By the time this is published the United States Congress will be well into the second month of its 1954 session. By all tokens this will be one of the the most momentous sessions in many years. Rural electric consum-

ers will be directly affected by many questions upon which Congress must pass. Some of those questions are controversial. Some will be quite political.

The Tarheel Electric Membership Association is strictly non-partisan with respect to politics. It neither endorses nor opposes any political candidate or party (see editorial, this page). But the Association has continually discussed many of the rural electrification issues with members of the North Carolina Congressional Delegation. Either in person or through correspondence, we have endeavored to apprise our 12 representatives and two senators of the facts as we see them and of the proper action, legislatively, which they should take based on those facts.

In addition to this direct method of keeping our delegation informed, we send to each of them every month a copy of the *Carolina Farmer*, which continually analyzes rural electrification issues.

In doing these things, the Association has properly recognized that each member of the delegation has a right and a responsibility to make up his own mind on every legislative question. It is solely for the purpose of providing our delegation with all the facts, plus the thinking of those most concerned with this program, that the Association maintains a legislative contact service.

1954 is an election year—a year when the people once again decide, on the basis of past performance, who shall represent them in government. This is a decision which in North Carolina must be made twice—first in our primaries, and last in the November voting.

Every single political candidate—whether already in office or seeking the people's approval for the first time—should be candid about rural electrification and all other important questions. And, by voicing their individual opinions often enough and strongly enough, rural electric consumers themselves can influence not only the action which Congress will take on crucial issues this session, but the attitude of the candidates when polling time arrives. This is the proper function of democratic government. But in the last analysis, it depends upon popular practice if it is to succeed.

EDITORIALS

Why Restrict Consumer Loans?

On page 18 is a routine news story about basic policy changes in REA's consumer loan program. The new policies have been in effect for several months, although they had not been publicly confirmed. It is not clear just why REA was so secretive about them, or why, for that matter, they were adopted at all. One thing is clear: fewer loans for consumer financing will be made in the future, and those that do pass REA's exacting tests will be for much smaller amounts than those of the past.

Since North Carolina cooperatives lead the nation in the amount of money loaned to members under this program, the new policies are of special interest here. Mr. Nelsen is frank to admit in his letter that REA now believes consumer financing should be obtained through other sources wherever possible. Section 5, however, is in the REA Act, so evidently REA will carry out some sort of program. Mr. Nelsen says loans will be made where "a lack of consumer credit exists" and where they will help the financial security of the cooperatives. Both conditions must be satisfied.

At least one North Carolina cooperative has abandoned plans for inaugurating the Section 5 program, chiefly because of the \$50,000 limitation on loans. REA says this limitation is imposed for "a more frequent review of local conditions", presumably meaning that adequate commercial financing might somehow materialize during the short period it takes to re-loan \$50,000 to members.

Try as we may, we can't quite follow REA's logic in making these changes. In the past, each co-op was largely the judge of whether it needed Section 5 funds. Since the money is repaid REA with interest, it is difficult to see why this should not continue to be the case.

A Year of Decision

Politicians are stumbling over each other these days as they prepare for one of the busiest off-year election seasons in recent North Carolina history. Numerous solicitors, judges and congressmen are preparing to beat off (they hope) the challenges of men who are eager to take on the public trust.

The granddaddy, of course, will be the Senatorial race in which Senator Alton P. Lennon will attempt to prove to the citizens that Governor Umstead made an excellent choice when he appointed the late Willis Smith's successor. Kerr Scott, the renowned "Bull of Haw River," is expected to have a lot to say about that. He may have said some of it by the time you read this.

All of which is a preface to a few words about the political position of this magazine and its publisher, the Tarheel Electric Membership Association. Both are non-partisan, and will remain that way, even if doing so becomes difficult during this hectic year. We are concerned primarily with the progress of the rural electrification program, and we will be very interested in finding out how the various candidates feel about that program. We'll be happy to pass those findings along to you, for whatever they may be worth in arriving at your own decisions about the man for whom you want to vote. We realize that your decision will be based on many things in addition to rural electrification, but we'd like to think that your interests in your electric business will receive its share of consideration.

We'd also like to assure you that this magazine will keep you informed about how the winning candidate feels about this program after the election. The best gauge of his feeling that we know of is his voting record. We feel that our public servants should be proud of their voting records, so whenever possible we'll pass them on to you.

We sort of cling to the old fashioned idea that well-informed voters have a knack for picking the best man.

KELVINATOR'S 40th ANNIVERSARY BRINGS YOU AUTOMATIC DEFROSTING AT NO EXTRA COST IN EVERY MODEL!

All 1954 models also have full-width freezer chests, handy door shelves, cold-clear-to-the-floor!



Why put up with hand defrosting? With Kelvinator "Magic Cycle"* defrosting . . . no bother, no pans. And more food space with *cold-clear-to-the-floor*. New Sea Tone styling.



You'll never defrost again. This 11 cu. ft. beauty is one of five 40th Anniversary Models. Concentrating on popular models, Kelvinator offers you quality features, plus automatic defrosting at no extra cost.



New magic kind of defrosting. Even ice cream forms stay firm. Unlike ordinary automatic defrosting, Kelvinator's "Magic Cycle" system uses no electric heaters. Defrosts without defreezing.



New roll-out dairy shelf. No more groping. Kelvinator's Dairy Shelf *glides* to you. Slide-out removable shelf stores bulky foods. Of sturdier rustproof aluminum. New deeper door shelves save space.



New crispness for salads. "Moisture-Seal" Crispers give you "cold mist" to keep fruits and vegetables garden-fresh weeks longer. Almost a bushel capacity in the two above. Real food savings!



Kelvinator, Division of Nosh-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit 32, Mich.

* Patent applied for.

Kelvinator's

SEE YOUR KELVINATOR DEALER AND SAVE DURING
40th Anniversary Jubilee of Bonus Values!

YOUR KELVINATOR DEALER HAS SPECIAL VALUES FOR YOU ON ALL KELVINATOR APPLIANCES.

Electric Refrigerators, Ranges, Home Freezers, Water Heaters, Kitchen Cabinets & Sinks, Washers, Dryers & Ironers, Garbage Disposers, Room Air Conditioners, Dehumidifiers, Commercial Refrigeration

NOW AT YOUR G-E DEALER'S



NEW G-E REFRIGERATOR WITH
**REVOLVING
SHELVES**

PUTS ALL FOOD AT YOUR FINGERTIPS!



REFRIGERATOR—FREEZER COMBINATION

Model LH-121L
12.1 Cubic Feet